The Bombay Gazette.

No. 11,170 New Series. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1884.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

	Vessel	Tons	H.P.	Captain.	Tuesday.
M.	Venetia	2729	500	A. B. Daniell	16th Sept.
					FRIDAY.
L.	Ballarat	4732	750	P. S. Tomlin	26th ,,
—	Gwalior	2733	500	P. Harris	3rd Oct
L.	Indus	3462	600	W. E. Breeze	10th ,,
M.	Hydaspes	2284	500	G. Scrivener	17th ,,
L.	Rome	5014	1000	G. F. Cates	24th ,,
—	Nizam	2726	500	G. W. Atkinson	31st ,,
L.	Shannon	4148	800	J. S. Murray	7th Nov.
M.	Assam	3638	500	S. F. Cole	14th ,,
L.	Cathay	2983	500	T. Fairtlough	21st ,,
—	Lombardy	2726	500	W. E. Thompson	28th ,,

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta, and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

A steam-barge will leave the Company's Dockyard, Mazagon, at 3 p.m., on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons. H.P.	Captains.	On 1884.
VERONA	3116 600	L. H. Moule	19th Sept.
MALWA	2930 500	A. C. Loggin	3rd Oct.
ROSETTA	3502 700	G. W. Brady	17th ,,
MASSILIA	4911 1000	S. D. Shallard	31st ,,

Return Tickets are now issued at greatly reduced rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, Sept. 12, 1884.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

BRINDISI ROUTE.

THROUGH TICKETS from BOMBAY to LONDON *viâ* Brindisi, including the Continental Railway Fare, are now issued on favorable terms; and return tickets available for three and six months. Tickets can also be obtained which allow passengers to travel 1st class by the steamer and 2nd class by rail from Brindisi to London.

MARSEILLES ROUTE.

STEAMERS leave BOMBAY for MARSEILLES and LONDON direct every four weeks (see general advertisement), and the voyage to the former port is accomplished in 19 days in fair weather (21 days during the Monsoon). The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about 27 hours.

Fares to London, by the sea route or *viâ* Marseilles, including the Railway Fare across the Continent:—

First Class Rs. 685. Second Class Rs. 370.

Return Tickets are also issued, for particulars of which and all other information on the subject, apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. and O. S. N. Co.

Bombay, Sept. 1, 1884.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA.

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Regular Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY on the 1st of each month at noon, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, starting from GENOA on the 20th of every month for BOMBAY.

FARE to all Ports of Italy and Marseilles, Rs. 500, Rs. 340, Rs. 150, for First, Second, and Third Class respectively, inclusive of Wine. Infants are allowed free. Children over three and under ten years, half fare. Families will be allowed liberal discount.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the guidebooks.

A discount of 35, 20, and 10 per cent. is allowed to Passengers returning within three, six, and twelve months respectively from the date of LANDING.

The following or other First Class Steamers will leave Bombay:—

	Tons.	H.P.	
RAFFAELE RUBATTINO	5,000	850	on Wednesday, 1st Oct.
MANILLA	5,000	750	on Saturday, 1st Nov.
CHINA	5,000	750	on Monday, 1st Dec.

The Agents request that Passengers will be between 10 and 12 a.m. on the day of Sailing when Passengers and Heavy Baggage.

Through Railway Tickets available for 17 days, to London *viâ* Calais or Brighton, both from Genoa and Naples are issued here.

For Handbooks of information and other particulars, apply to

F. BOZZONI, Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Sept. 1, 1884.

CIE. NATIONALE DE NAVIGATION.

REGULAR MONTHLY STEAMERS TO MARSEILLES.

ON account of the Monsoon the new first-class steamer COLOMBO 2,700 tons register, 450 horse-power, will LEAVE BOMBAY for MARSEILLES direct on the 19th September. She carries a Doctor and Stewardess.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First class to Marseilles, Rs. 500, including wines.

Children under 3 years, free. Under 10, half fare.

The Railway fares from Marseilles to London are as follows:

Via Calais and Dover (Mail)..... 1st class £ 7 5 0

Via Dieppe ..... 1st class ,, 5 15 0

Passengers' heavy luggage will be delivered in London free of charge to the extent allowed by the passage tickets.

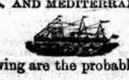
For further particulars, apply to

RALLI BROTHERS,
Agents.

Bombay, 20th June, 1884.

ANCHOR LINE.

INDIAN SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY, LIVERPOOL, AND MEDITERRANEAN.



THE following are the probable sailings:—

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Name.	Tons.	H.P.	Comdr.	Sailing about
s.s. VICTORIA	2250	480	J. R. Murray	3rd Oct.
s.s. CALIFORNIA	3400	480	H. S. Young	21st ,,
s.s. BELGRAVIA	5000	1000	.....	To follow.
s.s. NUBIA	3533	400	T. G. Knox	do.
s.s. PERSIA	4500	600	R. Hutchison	do.

To be followed by other 1st class steamers at regular intervals.

For the convenience of *Indian* passengers an Agency has been opened at 8, Regent St., London, S.W.

For rates of passage and further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 4th September, 1884.

PASSENGER SEASON 1884.

MESSRS. KING, KING and Co. will on application forward, free of charge, a copy of their "HAND-BOOK FOR HOMEWARD BOUND PASSENGERS," and full particulars as to Berths available, Rates of Passage, dates of sailing, &c. by P. and O. and all other lines of steamers.

KING, KING AND CO.

Bombay, February 1, 1884.

TIMBER.

SEALED TENDERS are invited for the supply of 4,000 cubic feet (more or less) of TEAK, Malabar, in logs to this Factory during the official year 1884-85.

Specifications and further particulars can be obtained on application to the Superintendent, Gun Carriage Factory. No tenders will be received after the 31st October, 1884.

W. GORDON, Captain, R. A.,
Officiating Superintendent, Gun Carriage Factory.
Gun Carriage Factory, Madras, 9th September, 1884.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAYS.

NOTICE.

OPENING OF EAST DECCAN LINE FOR PASSENGER TRAFFIC.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Line of Railway from Hotgi to Gadag, a distance of 173½ miles, will be opened for Passenger traffic on MONDAY, the 15th instant.

For Time and Fare Tables see separate Notices.

For further particulars apply to the Traffic Manager, Gadag.

G. M. STEWART,
Agent.

Poona, 12th September, 1884.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

FURTHER DIVIDENDS have been declared and are now payable in the following Estates:—

Re Balkrishna Raghoonath
" Ruttonsey Cullianjee & Hirjee Cullianjee, Cursondas Cullianjee and Hirjee Cullianjee.
" Nanabhoy Bomanjee.
" Runsord Nuthoo.
" Abdoola Esmail Vydina Mahomed and Hajee Rahimtoola Goolam Hoosein.
" Limjibhoy Dinshaw Dawer.
" Khimjee Jairam and Nurotam Jairam.
" Kessernath Morojee, 2nd Insolvency.
" Kessernath Morojee, 1st Insolvency.
" Jugjiwan Hemjee.
" Bulwant Suckaram.
" Oosman Hajee Ludha, Hassum Hajee Ludha, and Hajee Cassum Hajee Ludha.
" Manuel Almeida, 3rd Insolvency.
" Amerchund Becherdas, Ruttonjee Cursetjee and Nowrojee Cursetjee.
" Ardaseer Limjee.
" Richard Augustus Rozario.
" Ruttonjee Eduljee Bottlewala.
" Thomas Ledbetter.
" Sorabjee Dhunjeebhoy.
" Purshotum Mohundas.

C. A. TURNER,
Official Assignee.

Bombay, 11th September, 1884.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "GOA," 1,906 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 13th September, 1884, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "ARABIA," 1,080 tons, on MONDAY, 15th September, 1884, at 11 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

KURRACHEE.

S.S. "BURMAH," 1,081 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 17th September, 1884, at noon.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 3rd September, 1884. Agents.

INDIA TO THE HOLY LAND,

EGYPT AND BACK,

Starting Bombay, September 16th and October 3rd.
Do. Calcutta, Sept. 4th, 13th, 18th, and 30th.
From Rs. 800 to 1,300.

A fifty days' trip, including all Steamer, Hotel, and Camp expenses.

Programme upon application.

Reduced Single and Return Tickets to Europe and Australia. *See* Book of Routes, with Maps, As. 8.

Address—

THOMAS COOK AND SON,
BOMBAY: 17, HORNBY ROW;
CALCUTTA: 10½, Old Court House Street.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, AND Co., BOMBAY,
GRINDLAY AND Co., CALCUTTA,

BOOK PASSAGES by P. & O. and all other Steamer without charge for Commission.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LEATHER-BACKED HORSE BRUSHES.

THE Backs of these Brushes being made entirely of Leather, strongly sewn, are more pliable and effective than the ordinary Wooden Brush, and are more durable.

Cash Price Rs. 4.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

SUPERIOR LONDON MADE BRUSHES.

BILLIARD TABLE BR.	HAT BRUSHES.
CARPET BRUSHES.	HORSE BRUSHES.
CLOTHES BRUSHES.	NAIL BRUSHES.
CORNICE BRUSHES.	PAINT BRUSHES.
CRUMB BRUSHES.	PLATE BRUSHES.
FLESH BRUSHES.	SCRUBBING BRUSHES
FURNITURE BRUSHES.	SHOE BRUSHES.
HAIR BRUSHES.	SHOE BRUSHES.
HARNESS BRUSHES.	TOOTH BRUSHES.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.

CHEAVIN'S PATENT RAPID FILTERS,

THE most efficient yet invented, they purify with astonishing rapidity the most offensive, stagnant, or other water, and are fitted with Silver-plated Tap and India rubber Washer, complete.

Domestic Filters, in Cream-Coloured Stoneware—	Cash price. Rs. a.
No. 000 Half gallon size ... Wicker covered ...	7 8
" 00 One and a half gallon size ... Wicker covered ...	9 8
" 0 Two and a half gallon size ... Wicker covered ...	12 0
" 0 ,, ,, ... Wicker covered ...	12 8
" 1 Three and a half gallon size ... Wicker covered ...	14 8
" ½ Five gallon size ... Wicker covered ...	17 8
" ½ ,, ,, ...	20 0
" ½ Six ,, ,, ...	24 8
Pocket Filter (no Traveller should be without one.)	27 0
	30 0
	5 0

SOLE AGENTS FOR BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,
TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

ANTIPYRIN,

THE NEW GREAT FEVER REMEDY.

KEMP AND CO., Limited,
BOMBAY.

HOUSEHOLD CLARET,

SOUND, WHOLESOME, RICH,
UNSURPASSED IN ANY MARKET.
PRIZE MEDAL AMSTERDAM EXHIBITION 1883.
Quarts, Rs. 10; Pints, Rs. 5-8 per dozen.

KEMP AND CO., Limited,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

MALABAR, AND CUMBALLA HILLS, BREACH CANDY, AND NEIGHBOURHOOD.

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO RESIDENTS.

KEMP AND CO.'S NEW ESTABLISHMENT,
41, CUMBALLA HILL,

Is replete with every requisite for the HOUSEHOLD AND NURSERY, contains the latest additions of Medical Comforts, and is under the Superintendence of a THOROUGHLY QUALIFIED LONDON PHARMACIST.

KEMP & CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY.

FLORAL MOUTH ELIXIR.

ALL those who appreciate LILY-WHITE TEETH, PURITY OF THE MOUTH, and a BREATH OF FLOWERS, regard this as THE GEM of all Toilet Requisites.

FLORAL MOUTH ELIXIR is a fragrant mixture of distilled Essences and Gums; and forms with water a delicious Mouth Lotion, which is at the same time a perfect antiseptic and disinfectant. A few drops on the wet tooth brush forms a most perfect dentifrice, securing health in the Teeth and Gums, and that exquisite comfort which attends purity of the mouth.

Per bottle Re. 1-4 and Rs. 2-4.

PREPARED ONLY BY
KEMP AND CO., Limited,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

KEMP'S PECTORAL COUGH SYRUP.

A MOST invaluable Cough Medicine, which has now been proved by an experience of many years, and continues to receive the increasing approbation of the public.

It stills the most troublesome and irritable coughs, cuts and brings up the phlegm easily, removes huskiness and soreness of the throat, tightness and oppression of the chest and difficulty of breathing, and induces calm and refreshing repose. Indeed, so speedy is the relief it affords, so delightfully soothing and healing its effects, even in the worst cases, that those who have once used it, use and recommend it in preference to every other medicine.

Per bottle Re. 1.

PREPARED ONLY BY
KEMP AND CO., Limited,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

HOSIERY

COTTON HALF-HOSE—		For doz.
Plain Brown	from Rs.	7 8 to Rs. 11 8
Fancy Colours	,, ,,	10 8 to ,, 24 0
Fancy Stripes	,, ,,	9 8 to ,, 20 0
LISLE-THREAD HALF-HOSE—		
Plain White	,, ,,	13 8 to ,, 15 8
Fancy Colours	,, ,,	16 8 to ,, 25 0
Fancy Stripes	,, ,,	17 0 to ,, 25 0
THIN MERINO HALF-HOSE—		
Fancy Colours	,, ,,	11 0 to ,, 23 8
Fancy Stripes	,, ,,	14 8 to ,, 25 0
HAND KNITTED HALF-HOSE—		
Real Scotch Wool	,, ,,	16 0

BANIANS

Fine Gauze, half sleeves	from Rs.	22 8 to Rs. 26 8
Elastic Gauze, half sleeves	,, ,,	35 0 to ,, 40 0
Superfine Gauze, half sleeves	,, ,,	48 0 to ,, 58 0
Silk and Wool, half sleeves	,, ,,	67 0 to ,, 90 0
Stout White Merino, long sleeves	,, ,,	54 0 to ,, 72 0
Stout Shetland Lambswool, long sleeves	,, ,,	60 0 to ,, 84 0

DRAWERS AND PANTS.

Gauze Drawers (short)	from Rs.	43 0 to Rs. 60 0
Gauze Pants	,, ,,	43 0 to ,, 60 0
Thin Merino Pants (with double seats)	,, ,,	67 0 to ,, 90 0
Stout White Merino Pants	,, ,,	70 0 to ,, 85 0
Stout Shets and Lambswool Pants	,, ,,	70 0 to ,, 85 0

Gent's White Kid Gloves.
Gent's Real Tan Cape, one and two buttons.
Gent's Knitted Sanquhar, wool.
Gent's Ties and Scarfs in all the latest styles and patterns.
Gent's White Evening Dress Ties.
Gent's Black Evening Dress Ties.
Gent's Silk and Cashmere Mufflers.
Gent's Braces of all descriptions.
Gent's Fr. Cambric and Irish Linen Handkerchiefs.
Gent's Linen Collars in all the new shapes.

TURKISH BATH TOWELS. BATH DRESSING ROBES.
LAMBSWOOL CHOLERA BELTS. REAL SCOTCH MAUDS.
RAILWAY AND SHIKAR RUGS, etc., etc.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT.
ESTABLISHED IN 1851.

Paris trimmed Bonnets and Hats.
Straw Bonnets and Hats untrimmed.
Ladies' black, white and coloured Suede Gloves.
Ladies' black, white, cream, and cardinal Satin Shoes.
Dress Materials of every Description.
Ball Dresses in Tulle, Gauze, &c.
Rich Silk Dresses, elegantly made.

WEDDING AND MOURNING ORDERS, CAREFULLY AND PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.
Estimates for making up dresses, etc., on Application.

Orders from Outstations, to ensure immediate attention, should be accompanied by a Remittance or Reference for Payment in Bombay.

MRS. LAKE,
MILLINER, DRESSMAKER, AND LADIES' OUTFITTER,
7, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

FAVRE LEUBA & CO.
WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS,
23, RAMPART ROW,
BOMBAY.

BEG to call the attention of the Public to the following SPECIALITIES in their large stock of which they can strongly recommend, and which have gained for their qualities as Timekeepers a widespread reputation.

THEIR SILVER 50 RS. LEVER WATCH

The great and increasing demand for these Watches have induced Messrs. F. L. & Co. to make them in all sizes, and either in hunting, half-hunting and open face cases.

The "smallest" the usual size of a Lady's Watch, would be an admirable substitute for a Lady's Gold Watch when travelling or for daily use.

THEIR SILVER 75 RS. WATCH

Has all the qualifications of the 50 Rupees Watch, but is in an extra heavy case with gold hinges. Its movement is fitted with a compensation balance and with a hair-spring system Breguet.

THEIR SILVER KEYLESS WATCHES

Rs. 90, 110 and 135.

THE RAILWAY WATCH AT RS. 40.

Messrs. F. L. & Co. can recommend this well-finished Watch to anyone who requires a strong and serviceable time-keeper, and one which will bear the roughest work.

THE RAILWAY WATCH AT RS. 60.

Messrs. F. L. & Co. would draw the attention of Railway Companies and employes to these Watches which are of extra large size and can be guaranteed and recommended as reliable time-keepers.

Parcels sent post free throughout the whole of India.

Two years' guarantee is given for all the above Watches.

Initials engraved gratis to buyers. Terms—Cash.

FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.,
WATCH-MAKERS & JEWELLERS.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

THORPE AND CO.,
HOSIERS, GLOVERS, SHIRTMAKERS,
MILITARY TAILORS AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS,

BEG to notify that on and after THURSDAY, the 18TH INSTANT, their BUSINESS will be carried on in their NEW AND SPACIOUS PREMISES IN

RAMPART ROW,
OPPOSITE
THE
PRINCE OF WALE'S STATUE
AND
SASSOON INSTITUTE.

CALCUTTA INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION

THREE PRIZE-MEDALS AND THREE DIPLOMAS
were awarded to

C. MARCKS AND COMPANY,

WATCH-MANUFACTURERS, GOLDSMITHS, OPTICIANS, &c.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

FOR Rs. 200 NET CASH
they will send
Free by post, to any part of India, carefully packed,

A FIRST-RATE KEYLESS LEVER HUNTING WATCH in HEAVY 18-CARAT GOLD engine turned or plain case, with full jewelled movement, finest lever escapement, brequet hair spring and chronometer balance wheel, in polished walnut case, with spare glass and mainspring and a three years' stamped guarantee.

Or in stout crystal fronted 18-CARAT GOLD case at Rs. 170, net cash.

C. MARCKS & CO.,
OPPOSITE UNIVERSITY CLOCK TOWER, BOMBAY.

THE PORTABLE TYPE-WRITER,

FOR TRAVELLERS, OFFICIAL, COMMERCIAL, LIBRARY, AND CAMP USE.

"A GREAT RELIEF TO BRAIN, EYE, WRIST, AND FINGERS."—UNIVERSAL GAZETTE.

THE PORTABLE TYPE-WRITER, like its predecessors, is an American invention. The following descriptive particulars will show how great an advance has been made on former old styles, and an inspection of the Machine will show how admirably it fulfils all the capabilities claimed for it.

SIZE AND WEIGHT.—The Portable Type-Writer occupies a space of only 11 by 7 by 2½ inches, and weighs enclosed in a strong oak case, under *eight pounds*.

CONSTRUCTION.—It is a simple and beautiful piece of mechanism, with no delicate complications, is manufactured of the best material, in a strong and durable manner, and is not liable, with ordinary care, to get out of order.

COMPLETENESS.—It is furnished with seventy-two (72) characters, including Capitals, Small Letters, Figures, and Signs (—, " ", &, &c.

CONVENIENCE.—It can be used upon any ordinary desk or table, or even upon the lap, in a railway carriage, a dak ghari, a budgerow in bungalow, or in camp.

LEGIBILITY.—The type-writing of this machine is as clear and legible as printing, the impression being made directly from the type, the inking is effected by an inkpad, upon which the supply of ink is easily regulated.

RAPIDITY.—A practised operator can write over forty words per minute, and a beginner, even at the end of one week's practice, may write from twenty-five to thirty words per minute, thus excelling a rapid writer with the pen.

COPYING.—A letter written by the Portable Type-Writer can be copied in an ordinary copying book, as if written with the pen.

ADAPTABILITY.—Unlike other machines, which necessitate the use of both hands, the Portable Type-Writer requires the use of one hand only. To a person who has lost an arm or a finger, or who is troubled with wrist paralysis, or afflicted with rheumatism in hand or arm, it would be invaluable. For all who have much writing to do it will be found a great relief to brain, eye, wrist, and fingers.

ECONOMY.—It is less than half the price of other type-Writers.

IT IS INVALUABLE for foreign correspondence, and to Government Officials, Public Companies, and Insurance Offices, Bankers, Merchants, Shorthand Writers, Clergymen, and Authors.

PRICE Rs. 150.

BOMBAY APPOINTED AGENTS:

COURT & CO., 21, ESPLANADE ROW, BOMBAY.

THACKER & CO., LIMITED, BOMBAY.

SURVEYING AND MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS.

THACKER & Co. (LIMITED) import Surveying and Mathematical Instruments only from well-known makers, principally ELLIOTT BROS., and W. F. STANLEY, for whom they are appointed Agents, as it is the experience of the Management that the guarantee of perfection and accuracy afforded by such names as the above is highly esteemed by the Profession, although Instruments by unknown makers may be procured at as lightly cheaper rate.

Theodolites.	Spare Instruments.	Stencil Plates.
Dumpy Levels.	Architects' Scales.	Field Books.
Levelling Staves.	Marquois Scales.	Level Books.
Prismatic Compasses.	Protractors (all kinds).	Note Books.
Pocket Sextants.	Pocket Rules.	Mapping Pens.
Optical Squares.	Parallel Rulers (all kinds).	Indian Ink.
Chronometers.	Measuring Tapes.	Water Colours.
Spirit Levels.	Measuring Chains.	Mounted Drawing Papers.
Pocket Levels.	T. Squares.	Cartoon Papers.
Pantographs.	Set Squares.	Tracing Cloth.
Cases of Instruments.	Straight Edges.	Tracing Paper.
Pocket Sets.	Railway Curves.	Sectional Paper.
Half Sets	French Curves.	Sundries.
	Drawing Boards.	

ARTISTS' MATERIALS.

Dry Water-colours.	Siberian Pencils.	Palettes, Slabs, &c.
Moist do. in pans.	Sable-hair Pencils.	Palette Knives.
Slow-drying do. in Tubes.	Hog-hair Tools for Oils.	Dippers, &c.
Oil-colours in Tubes.	Sable do.	Bristol Boards.
Dry Water-colour Boxes.	Varnishes, Oils, &c.	Mounting Boards.
Moist do.	Drawing Papers.	Drawing pencils.
Oil-colour Boxes.	Oil Sketching Paper.	Crayons.
Illuminating Colour Boxes.	Prepared Canvas.	Gold and Silver Shells,
Camel-hair Pencils.	Prepared Millboards.	Gold Leaf.
	Mahl Sticks.	

ILLUSTRATED PRICED LISTS ON APPLICATION
ALL ARTICLES ADVERTISED ARE KEPT IN STOCK.

THACKER & CO., Ld., BOMBAY.

AGENTS FOR—ELLIOTT BROTHERS, LONDON.
W. F. STANLEY, LONDON.
T. H. STEWARD, LONDON.

BOMBAY INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

A MEETING of the GENERAL COMMITTEE will be held in the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce, Graham's Buildings, on TUESDAY, the 16th instant, at 5 o'clock p.m., to consider the Resolution of the Bombay Government, dated 5th September, 1884, regarding the date of the opening of the Exhibition, and to fix the date.

By order of the President,
J. GORDON,
Honorary Secretary.

Bombay, September 8, 1884.

THE SIND PRESS COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ORDINARY ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 34, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, on MONDAY, the 15th day of September, 1884, at 3 p.m., for the transaction of the following business, viz:—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and audited Statement of Accounts made up to 31st May, 1884.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To declare Directors in place of those who retire, but who are eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors, and to fix their remuneration.

By order of the Directors,
SUNDARROW RAGHUNATH & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 1st September, 1884.

N.B.—The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from 2nd to 15th instant, both days inclusive.

IN RE BEJANJI FRAMJI and PALANJI FRAMJI, lately carrying on business as General Merchants in Bombay under the name and firm of PALANJI FRAMJI, and in China under the name and firm of BEJANJI FRAMJI.

WHEREAS by a DEED of COMPOSITION, dated the 22nd day of June, 1884, and made between the said Palanji Framji and Bejanji Framji (the latter then and now in Hongkong in China), of the first part; Nathooram Joravarmul, Hajarilal Mooltanchand, Sorabji Nuserwanji Talati, Byramji Hirjibhoy Bhalasnia, and Shapurji Framji Dalal, of the second part; and the said Nathooram Joravarmul, Sorabjee Nusserwanjee Talati, Byramji Hirjibhoy Bhalasnia, and Shapurji Framji Dalal, and the several persons and firms who have set their respective hands and seals in the second column of the schedule thereunder written, being respectively creditors of the said Palanji Framji and Bejanji Framji, of the third part; for the considerations therein mentioned the said Bejanji Framji and Palanji Framji have in substance and effect assigned into the said parties of the second part as trustees of the said Indenture all the stock-in-trade, goods, monies, securities for money credits, and other the estate and effects of the said Bejanji Framji and Palanji Framji (except their wearing apparel) TO HOLD the same upon the trust and subject to the terms and conditions in the said Indenture set forth: for the benefit of the general body of creditors who shall sign, seal, and deliver the said Deed or a duplicate thereof within six months from the date thereof;—And whereas the said Deed has since its first execution been signed by a large majority of creditors in number and value of the said Estate;—And whereas the said trustees will on and after the 1st day of October next proceed to investigate the claims against the said estate—Now it is hereby notified that such of the creditors of the said estate as have not yet executed the said deed and who desire to share in the distribution of the said estate are required to attend at the office of the undersigned on or before the 5th day of November next, at No. 7, Rampart-row, Fort, and to execute the said deed either in person or by duly constituted attorney; otherwise the trustees will proceed with the winding up of the estate without reference to the claims of such non-executing creditors. The creditors of the above estate are also hereby required within the aforesaid time to send in their claims with all proofs and evidences in support thereof to the undersigned at their above office or to the said trustees at Bazaar Gate-street, Fort. On or after the said 5th day of November next the said trustees will declare a first dividend on all admitted claims.—Dated this 5th day of September, 1884.

ARDESIR AND HORMASJEE,
Solicitors, High Court.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the BANK, the PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE, and the GOVERNMENT SAVINGS BANK will be CLOSED on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, the 17th and 18th instant, on account of the PARSEE NEW YEAR'S DAY.

By order of the Board of Directors,
W. FRASER,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 9th September, 1884.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.
NOTICE.
INTERRUPTION OF TRAFFIC.

IN consequence of the line between Kim and Panoli being damaged by floods, NO GOODS or LIVE-STOCK CAN BE BOOKED from stations south of Kim beyond Kim or from stations north of Panoli beyond Panoli.

Passengers, and parcels not exceeding one maund in weight, will be booked through, but lorries having to be used between Sayan and Panoli there will be a delay of about three hours in the through journey.

J. R. DUXBURY,
Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 10th September, 1884.

SAFETY BLASTING POWDER Co., Limited OF LONDON.

THE undersigned having been APPOINTED AGENT for the above Company, invites Mining Engineers, Railways, Public Works Departments, Contractors and all others who now use ordinary BLASTING POWDER or DYNAMITE, to try this New Powder, which, from absolute immunity from danger in storage, use its great dynamical influence and other advantages already commands a large sale in Europe, America and other parts of the world. Testimonials and other particulars will be supplied on application.

JOSEPH SOARES, Agent,
33, Elphinstone Circle.

WEIR & CO.,

ENGINEERS AND RAILWAY CONTRACTORS,

AGENTS FOR—
The Bellary-Kistna State Railway.
American Rolling Stock and Equipment Co., Broad-street, New York.
Rogers Locomotive and Machine Works, Fulton-street, New York.
Douglas's Patent Pumps, Middletown, Connecticut, U. S. A.
Graham and Haines, Manufacturers of Railway and Engineering Tools, 113, Chambers-street, New York.
Howard and Morse National Wire and Lantern Works, 45, Fulton-street, New York.
Campbell Patent Tile Co., Stoke-upon-Trent, England. Samples of the Tiles can be seen at 19, 2nd Line, Beach.

OFFICES—
19, 2nd Line, Beach, Madras.
15, Walbrook, London, E. C.
21, Mills Buildings, Broad-street, New York.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST DOCK EXTENSION.

TENDERS are invited for the MASONRY and EXCAVATION of a WET DOCK of about 23 acres to be constructed on a site to the southward of the Prince's Dock, Bombay. The works include about 7,750 lineal feet of wharf walls, a sea entrance and a passage communicating with the Prince's Dock. Plans, conditions of contract, specification and form of tender may be seen at the office of the Engineer to the Bombay Port Trust, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, on and after the 27th August, 1884, and copies of the same, if available, may be obtained on payment of Rs. 120.

Sealed Tenders endorsed "Tender for contract No. 1 Masonry and Excavation, Dock Extension," are to be lodged with the Secretary to the Bombay Port Trust at Bombay at or before noon of the 15th day of November, 1884. No pledge is given that the lowest or any Tender will be accepted.

G. MANSON,
Secretary.

25th of August, 1884.

...ERTISEMENTS.

...ETY THEATRE.

.....F. FROST.
...ERS .....TOWERS & BEVERLY.

...NIGHT. TO-NIGHT.
LAST NIGHT BUT THREE,
LAST NIGHT BUT THREE,
OF THE
ROSA TOWERS
COMEDY AND BURLESQUE COMPANY.
TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!
Charles Reade's Great Drama in four acts.
DRINK!
DRINK! DRINK!
adapted from
L'ASSOMOIR.
ACT I.—The Deserted Wife—Drink at the foundation of all evils—The Washhouse—The Quarrel—The Fight.
ACT II.—The Second Marriage—Drink too strong for good resolutions.
ACT III.—From Bad to Worse—Death of Coupeau from D. T.
ACT IV.—Vice defeated and virtue rewarded.
Concluding each evening with
MDLLE. FRANZINI,
IN HER MARVELLOUS BICYCLE PERFORMANCE.
WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 17,
FOR ONE NIGHT ONLY.
Mr. Frank Towers's three-act Comedy Drama,
WAIF OF THE STREETS.
Box plan at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.'s, where seats may be secured for any night in advance.
PRICES AS USUAL.
Business Manager, for F. Frost..... A. FIEDLER.

MR. WILLOUGHBY LEGEYT is AUTHORIZED to SIGN our firm per procuration from THIS DATE.
ANDERSON & Co.
Bombay, September 15, 1884.

ALCOCK ASHDOWN & Co., Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that an AD-INTERIM DIVIDEND of Rs. 4 per share is declared, payable on and after the 22nd instant to those Shareholders whose names stood on the Company's register on 12th instant, at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 26, Apollo-street, Fort, on production of Share Certificates.
ALCOCK ASHDOWN & HEPWORTH,
Secretaries and Managers.
Bombay, September 15.

MINTON'S TILES,
PLAIN AND ENCAUSTIC,
FOR PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND DWELLINGS,
As laid by us in
Numerous Churches, Banks, and Dwellings in, every part of the country.
Glazed and Enamelled Tiles for Mantels, Hearths, Wainscotting, etc., and for Exterior Decoration.
WARDEN & Co.,
Meadow-street, Fort, Bombay.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.
ESTABLISHED 1803.
CAPITAL—ONE MILLION SIX HUNDRED THOUSAND POUNDS.
POLICIES of INSURANCE against FIRE upon Houses, Mills, and other Buildings, Household Furniture, Goods, Wares, and Merchandize in Bombay and up-country issued, on behalf of the above Company, at most favourable rates, by the Undersigned, from whom full particulars may be obtained.
BENN, ASHLEY & Co., Agents.

THE ANNUAL HORSE-FAIR
AT JEYPORE, RAJPUTANA.
THE ANNUAL HORSE-FAIR at Jeypore will be held near the Amani Shah Nulla on the Khatipura Road, from 1st to 15th October, 1884.
All dealers will be allowed to bring in and sell Horses, Elephants, Camels, Mules, Asses, Bullocks, Cows, and Buffaloes, free of the duties usually levied by the Raj on such transactions.
Grass, fuel, pegs, and earthen pots will be supplied to the dealers at the cost of the State and arrangements will be made by the Raj for the supply at reasonable prices of all other necessaries.
Prizes in money will be awarded to dealers for animals, which the Horse-Fair Committee may recommend to the special notice of His Highness the Maharajah.
The Durbar proposes to spend about Rs. 1,000 in prizes and about Rs. 15,000 in the purchase of Horses suitable for the requirements of the State.
SHEO NARAIN,
Secy., Jeypore Council.
Jeypore, 11th September, 1884.

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.
NOTICE.
"THE SENATE will proceed in the month of March, 1885, to the election of a Tagore Law Professor for the term of one year to commence on the 1st of September, 1885.
The salary of the Professorship is Rs. 10,000 per annum, and the Professor will be expected to deliver a course of not less than twelve lectures upon *one* of the following subjects:—
(1) The Law of Testamentary Devise as administered in India.
(2) The Law relating to Damages.
(3) The Law relating to Riparian Rights, including the Law of Alluvion and Diluvion, and the Law of Property in Navigable and Non-navigable Rivers.
(4) The Law relating to the Transfer of Immoveable Property, *inter vivos*.
Candidates for the Professorship are requested to forward their applications to the Registrar on or before the 1st of January, 1885, and at the same time to state on which of the abovementioned four subjects they are prepared to lecture."
CHARLES H. TAWNEY,
Registrar.
Senate House, 4th September, 1884.

J. NEUBERG,
5, Meadow-street.
JUST TO HAND PER S.S. "ADOWA,"
A CHOICE PARCEL OF
MANILLA
CIGARS AND CHEROOTS,
"Cavite" Brand,
Extra fine quality and size,
The finest production of the Manillas and Choicest Importation of the Season,
Carefully selected by Mr. Neuberg's special agent at
MANILLA.
"PRIMA, PRIMA QUALITE."
No. 1 CIGARS,
"Cavites."
Rs. 85 per 1,000.
Per Box of 50, Rs. 4-8.
No. 2 CIGARS,
"Cavites."
Rs. 60 per 1,000.
Per Box of 100, Rs. 6-8.
No. 2 CHEROOTS,
"Cavites."
Rs. 60 per 1,000.
Per Box of 100, Rs. 6-8.
No. 3 CIGARS,
"Cavites."
Rs. 40 per 1,000.
Per Box of 200, Rs. 9.
JAVA CIGARS.
Specially recommended for Monsoon Smoking,
MILD and FREE.

		Per 1,000		Per box of 100
FLOR DE JAVA,	"COQUETAS"	Rs. 30	Rs.	3 8
Do.	"TRABUCOS"	,, 35	,,	4 0
Do.	"ROYALS"	,, 40	,,	4 8

Samples forwarded on Application.
J. NEUBERG,
5, MEADOW-STREET, BOMBAY.

PHARMACY AND DISPENSING.—This Department of the Company's business is under the special care of a thoroughly qualified person of great experience, the dispensing of prescriptions and preparation of medicines are carried on under his immediate supervision.
FERNANDES & Co., Chemists, &c., Bombay.

DR. FRANCIS MUNIQUE, Faculty de Vienna, can be consulted from 10 to 12 a.m. and 2 to 5 p.m. daily at
FERNANDES & Co., Chemists, &c., Bombay.

THE FRENCH PRESS COMPANY, L IMITED, KHAMGAUM.
TENDERS are invited to supply the above Company with Press Hamals, Gunnies, and Twine for the season 1884-1885.
For particulars apply to
BOOTH & CO.,
Managers.
Bombay, 8th September, 1884.

THE ALFRED MANUFACTURING CO., Limited.
BROACH.
NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND for the half year ending 30th June, 1884, of Rs. 17-8-0 per share has been declared and made payable, on application, on and after the 15th instant, at the office of Messrs. Greaves, Cotton, and Co., Broach or Bombay, to those shareholders whose names were on the Company's Register on the 6th September, 1884.
GREAVES, COTTON, & CO.,
Agents.
Broach, September 8, 1884.

FOR SALE.
1—REVENUE ENHANCEMENTS.
BY
W. WEDDERBURN, Bom. C. S.
PRICE EIGHT ANNAS.
May be had at this office and at the book-sellers

WELLS' "ROUGH ON CORNS."
Ask for Wells' "Rough on Corns." Quick relief complete, permanent cure. Corns, warts, bunions.—Cooper, Madan & Co., Bombay, Sole Agents.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 2 lines Re. 1 each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

HUNTING FLASKS, DECK and CAMP CHAIRS, POCKET and BOTTLE FILTERS, and PICNIC BASKETS. Prices moderate.—BARTON & Co., Limited, Church-gate-street.

HASSUNALLY HAKIMJI, No. 1, new Arcade Footpath, Crawford Market, has indeed beautiful boots and shoes, and pretty cheap.—F. N.

JUST received a large stock of assorted English Boots and Shoes, moderate prices.—Hussonally Mulla Hakeemjee, No. 1, New Arcade Footpath, Crawford Market.

CHUBB AND SON'S SAFES, Writing, Cash, Paper, and Key Boxes, Locks and Pad-locks. Sole Agent in Bombay, Edulje Pestonjee, 47, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort.

FIRST-RATE BYCICLE Rs. 200.—Owner gone home or would not take 300. J. K. Monastery, Dadur.

SMOKERS' REQUISITES.—Meerschaum pipes in great variety; Cigar cases, Tobacco pouches, &c., &c. STEWARD & Co., 2, Church-gate-street.

POONA HORSE-SHOW.—Intending Exhibitors are reminded that entries close on 26th instant. Prospectuses can be obtained from Major Babington, Poona.

JAMSETJEE FRAMJEE, WATCHMAKER, sole surviving partner to the late firm of Jamsetjee Muncherjee Watchmaker, 3, Medows-street.

OLEOGRAPHS.—FOR SALE by Auction on Saturday, the 20th inst., now on view at Messrs. Menesse & Co., auctioneers, Hummum-street, Fort.

TO BE LET, for 2 months, with immediate possession a furnished HOUSE on Cumballa Hill, with use o servants. Rent, including servants, Rs. 165 a month. A. B. this paper.

TEMPLE BAR.—TOM SAYERS, Bombay, BREAKFASTS, TIFFINS, DINNERS.

WANTED, first class certificated Engineer, with experience of Presses. Address "PRESS," *Bombay Gazette*.

JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Bombay, were the only firm who obtained a Prize Medal for Billiard Balls at the Calcutta Exhibition.

NEW TWEEDS, NEW ANGOLAS, cheap suits. Samples post free.—JOHN MAHOMED & Co., 16, Meadow-street, Bombay.

APPLY to GREEN and READ, Apollo-bunder, for retail quantities of the Club Wines, Whisky, &c., imported by PHIPSON & Co.

BEST ALBUMENIZED PAPER, in hermetically sealed tin cylinders of 1 quire each. Rs. 4-8 per quire. J. NEUBERG, Meadow-street.

CREWELL WORK SILKS at 2 As. per skein in every shade of color just to hand. Also, an extensive stock of new laces.—Badham, Pile and Co., Limited.

FINEST DRY CHAMPAGNE.—This excellent wine our own shipping and brand, we now offer at Rs. 54 per case.—Cutler, Palmer and Co., Bombay.

MONSOON.—Coleman's Family Hotel, Apollo House, Fort, overlooking the Harbour. Some Rooms on top floor, with or without board, at specially low rates.

RUINART'S Champagne, green seal, established 1791. Magnums, Rs. 98 per doz.; quarts, Rs. 50 per doz.; pints, Rs. 26 per doz. Apply Ewart, Latham & Co.

J. COCKBURN and CAMPBELL'S EDINBURGH WHISKY, Rs. 26 per dozen. Apply EWART, LATHAM and Co., 3, Church Lane.

BASS'S Champagne Ale, bull-dog brand, bottled by R. Porter and Co., first prize at Melbourne Intl. Exhibition. In cases 4 doz. quarts Rs. 5-5 per doz; 9 dozen pints Rs. 5-6 per doz. Apply EWART, LATHAM & Co.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1884. Price, Rs. 5; with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

£6,277,986-3-0 STG. is the amount of the Invested Funds of the Standard Office. New Assurances last financial year £1,300,000.

TRY OUR (all-wool) TWEED SUITS at Rs. 22-8, unequalled at the price, good value, fifty patterns to select from.—Y. A. LACKA & CO., Travelling Kit Warehouse, Hummum-street.

TO BE LET, OR SOLD, an enclosed plot of ground, very conveniently and centrally situated for business purposes. To view apply to the Manager, East India Mills, Falkland-road, Bombay.

WANTED, a respectable middle-aged European or Eurasian Lady, as nurse to a child 15 months old. Widow preferred. Apply to Mrs. De Brath, Nasirabad, Rajputana.

MOET AND CHANDON'S CHAMPAGNE, "extra superior," from Bodger, Warburton & Co., Bombay, in magnums, Rs. 113-8; quarts, Rs. 55-8; and pints, 2 dozen, Rs. 58-8. Net cash.

FOR SALE, a superior turn-out, consisting of a new light and stylish Victoria, with moveable box, pole and shafts; also a pair of quiet well matched handsome black Arabs (ride and drive) with new Harness.—Apply Major STANLEY CARTER, 10th N. L. I., 6, Marine Lines.

FOR SALE, A COLLECTION OF LEGISLATIVE ACTS, comprising Sea Customs Act Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price, Rs. 5, interleaved, Rs. 6-8.—Apply to the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

FRESH OILMAN'S STORES, Tea and Coffee Sugar, Split Peas, &c., at lowest terms for cash —PEARSE and Co., 22 and 23, Apollo-street, Bombay.

A GENTLEMAN with several years' Indian journalistic experience is open to an engagement, either to undertake the entire conduct of any journal or as Joint, Assistant, or Sub-editor.
No objection to take up the management or superintendence of any Press or News Office. Advertiser understands thoroughly the minutiæ of every department of a Printing Office and carries with him a good business connection. First-class references. Address "A. Z.", care of General Post Office, Calcutta.

CAWNPORE WOOLLEN MILLS AND ARMY CLOTH MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited.
SOLE CONTRACTORS TO H. M. GOVERNMENT IN INDIA FOR THE SUPPLY OF BLANKETS TO BRITISH TROOPS.
THE Company having at a great cost perfected its machinery for the manufacture of Broad cloths, Serges, Kersey coatings and fabrics of a similar nature, is now in a position to register orders for these goods. The cloths manufactured by this Company are warranted to be of pure wool throughout, and for cheapness, durability and finish will be found unsurpassed.
Price Lists and Samples may be had on application to
THE MANAGER.

NOTICE.
SALE OF HIRDAS.
TENDERS are invited for the purchase of the MYROBALAN or HIRDA collection of the Southern Circle Forests for the season 1884-85 which is estimated at—

IN BELGAUM.

Khanapur Taluka.....	4,000
Belgaum Taluka.....	1,400
Total.....	5,400 khandis of 560 lbs. each.

IN KANARA.

Northern Division of Kanara.....	2,250
Central Division of Kanara	120
Southern Division of Kanara	1,700
Total	4,100 khandis of 560 lbs. each.

2. No offer under Rs. (9) nine per khandi for the Kanara crop if delivered at the depots on the roadsides in the forests, or Rs. (12) twelve if delivered at the Kadra, Kumta and Honawar boat-bars, will be accepted.
3. The Khanapur and Belgaum Hirdas will only be delivered at the depots in the forests; but no tender of less than Rs. (9) nine for the former and Rs. (11) eleven for the latter will be accepted.
4. For further particulars and terms of sale apply to the undersigned between the date of this publication and the 10th October, 1884.
W. PEYTON, Colonel,
Conservator of Forests, S. C.
Conservator's Office S. C., Yellapur, 28th August, 1884.

FOR SALE
AT
JAFFER SULLIMAN'S BAZAAR:
JUST ARRIVED, per s.s. Kangra, one very elegant and neat brand new canoe-shaped LANDAU, expressly built to their order by Watson, of London, very light and suitable for one or pair of horses.
Also a circular-fronted brand new handsome miniature BROUGHAM, by the same maker and arrived per s.s. Anglo-Indian.
One fashionable ERDODY CART, hung upon patent axles and long side springs, with silver lamps, complete, painted blue, lined orange, trimmed in blue, built by Windover, of Longacre, and arrived per s.s. Ethiopia.
A few sets of nice English-made single and double HARNESS.
And some GRAM AND GRASS MACHINES.
And also an English-built four seated BAROUCHE, with a pair of well matched and fast trotting Australian bay MARES and set of HARNESS, complete. The turnout belongs to Mr. Brandenburg, who lately proceeded to England. Price moderate.
Also a VICTORIA (in very good order) and a grey MARE with HARNESS, complete, belonging to a gentleman. Price Rs. 750.
Apply to
JAFFER SULLIMAN & CO.

DON'T DIE IN THE HOUSE.
"ROUGH ON RATS" clears out Rats, Mice, Beetles, Roaches, Bed-bugs, Flies, Ants, Insects, Moles, Chipmunks, Gophers.—Cooper Madan & Co., Bombay, Sole Agents.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.
AUCTION SALE of Unclaimed Goods, Grain and other sweepings, &c., &c., at the G. I. P. Railway Goods Station, at Waree Bunder.
Messrs. MENESSE and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 15th instant, at 2 p.m., at the G. I. P. Railway Goods Station, at Waree Bunder—
A quantity of unclaimed goods, grain, cotton, and other sweepings, waste papers, &c.
AUCTION SALE OF RICH OLEOGRAPH IN GILT FRAMES.
Messrs. MENESSE & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their rooms, on SATURDAY next, the 20th instant, at 3 p. m.
An invoice of rich oleograph in gilt frames representing various interesting subjects and views.
On SATURDAY next, the 20th instant, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will hold their Weekly Auction Sale at their rooms of a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, twist, &c.
5 cases Turkey red twill.
2 cases T. R. figured shirtings.
5 cases fancy coloured prints.
7 cases coloured muslins.
3 bales grey piece-goods.
5 cases dobbins.
20 cases Australian jams and jelly.
On account and at the risk of Samjee Ramjee.
D & Co.—8 T.—8 bales dobbi border dhooties Ex. Suffolk.
14 do. do. Ex. City of Edinburgh.
7 do. do. Ex. Rydal Hall.
MENESSE & CO.
Bombay, 15th September, 1884.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON AND COMPANY.
Under instructions from the Municipal Commissioner for the city of Bombay, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Queen's-road sewer now lying along the Queen's-road, opposite the Churney-road station, on SATURDAY, the 20th instant, at 2 p.m., the whole of the timber, plants, &c., the same comprising of double crab winches, 9 inches double and single blocks iron, ½ inch and ⅝inch iron chains, gunmels, powras, galvanized buckets, shovels, sledge hammers, bench vice, chisels, files, smooth iron padlocks, nails, iron bolts and nute, round, flat, square iron, steel chisels, nails, iron hinges, brass rings, spirit levels, plump bobs, brass, sieves, copper wire and rivets, lead pig, Europe and country lanterns with reflectors, tin burners, grinding stone mills, wheel stones for grinding mortar, rubble, metal, slab stones and khankees for mortar mill, spun, yarn, 4 inches manilla and old tar hemp rope, metallic tapes 50 in. and 66, in. coal tar, suction hose 20 inches and 30 inches paint brushes cane baskets, leather buckets, belts, hand pumps, nowghans, chitties, bamboos, water tubs 9 inches and 7 in., foot rules, handles for picks and powras, wooden yokes mortar lifters, wooden, cocoanuts, cudjans, broken bricks teakwood, lever and centre piece, chisels, plasters of Paris invert blocks, and mould boxes, empty oil boxes and tins, 9 jack bolts, 12 jungle wood logs, 14 deal wood scantlings, 11 inches by 6 inches by 3 inches and 167 large quantity teakwood, battens 11 ft. by 7 inches by 14 in. by 2½ inches, a very large quantity of bent teak, 6 tongued and groved planks, deal a large quantity deal, wood boards, babool logs, inkstands, blackwood rulers 18 and 9 in. and 12 inches stoneware pipes, &c., &c.
To be sold in small convenient lots to suit purchasers.

Under instructions from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction at No. 129, Bazar-gate-street, Fort, on MONDAY, the 22nd instant, at 4 p.m., the whole of the building materials lately purchased by the Municipality from Mr. Muncherjee Merwanjee Narelwalla.
MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.
Bombay, 15th September, 1884.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 3, APOLLO-STREET.
On FRIDAY, the 19th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at 13, Rampart-row, west, near the P. and O. Company's office, the valuable and handsome plain and carved blackwood and teakwood household furniture, bookshelf furniture, best plateware, rich crockery and glassware, first-rate pictures and oleographs, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese vases, &c., &c., the property of Dr. T. CRAIG.
Full particulars will be given hereafter, and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.
On a day to be fixed hereafter, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at 4 Love Lane, Byculla, valuable plain and carved blackwood and teakwood plain and carved french-polished household furniture, plateware, glass and crockery ware, first rate pictures and oleographs, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese vases, &c, &c., the property of Captain O. LIVINGSTONE.
Full particulars will appear hereafter, and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.
AUCTION SALE of Sweepings, old Wood, Iron, &c., at the Prince's Dock.
Under instructions from the Superintendent, Prince's Dock, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at 1 p. m. at the above mentioned place—
A quantity of sweepings, old wood and iron, &c., &c.
BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, 15th September, 1884.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
7, MARINE-STREET, BOMBAY.
SALE OF COMMISSARIAT STORES.
THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 15th instant, at 12 o'clock noon, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Town Barracks by order of the Executive Commissariat Officer—
A quantity of commissariat stores consisting of vat staves, copper boilers, articles of mevision &c.
SALE OF GOLD AND SILVER ORNAMENTS.
THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 15th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, by order of Messrs. Merwanjee and Goolam Hoosein Noor Mahomed, executors of the will of the late Hoorbai, widow of Nowroji Gangjee, deceased—
Gold ornaments consisting of bangles, sacklas, bracelets, necklaces, armlets, toolsipatis, kundoras, rings, pearl ear ornaments, and silver anklets and gogrí.
USUAL AUCTION SALE.
THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 15th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms—
10 bales grey shirtings.
5 ,, dhoties.
2 cases embossed white shirtings.
3 ,, printed muslin.
5 ,, T. red brocades.
2 ,, cagrapat.
5 ,, Mattoni's royal Hungarian bitter water.
5 ,, Harraz Sauerbrunen mineral water.
12 boxes claret.
12 rolls Brussels carpet.
12 English folding chairs.
1 iron safe by Milner.
4 cases black flexible buttons.
1 case banister brushes.
22 coils rope.
6 cases each 60 pieces white jacconets, at 52 in. 19 yds.
On account of the concerned—
2 cases brass butt hinges, 700 lbs.
THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 15th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Hajee Kha... ...dalla...
Ex s.s. Kha...
An assortment of fancy goods consis... ...ries, electro-sewing machine materials, stationery sun...
SALE OF WINE.
THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 15th inst., at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms:—
A small consignment of wine received per s.s. Goa, consisting of—
13 boxes each 1 doz. fine pale sherry, yellow capsule.
14 ,, 1 ,, old portwine brown capsule.
in lots of one box at a time to suit the purchasers.
Sample bottles can be had of the undersigned at auction prices.
SALE OF WHITE MULLS.
TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 16th instant, at 2 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Mooljee Jaitha's cloth-market, by order of Mr. Calidas Dhurumsey and on account and at the risk of Marswdy Futtaychund Hurchundroy—
11 cases white mulls No. 20 (Graham's).
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.
On FRIDAY, the 19th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction by order of Messrs. Geo. Jennings & Co., at their sale rooms in Marine-street, Fort, the following consignments just landed—
Best electroplated ware, tea and coffee services, cruet frames and breakfast cruets, superior tableware, full dinner services in the latest designs in Parisian porcelain, toilet ware, sets of jugs, China cups and saucers, glass table lamps, lamp pedestals, glass vase lamps and brass fittings complete, an assortment of handsome decorated vases, flower baskets, icecglasses, jugs, &c., in the new rainbow and cracked glass, brushware consisting of horse dandy paint, whitewash and sash brushes, &c.
On SATURDAY, the 20th instant, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Hummum-street, Fort, the valuable and handsome frenchpolished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best plateware, rich crockery and glassware, handsome ornaments and vases, lamps, pictures, &c., the property of E. H. MCDOWELL, Esq.
Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.
SALE OF SUPERIOR TEAK SCANTLINGS.
On SATURDAY next, the 20th instant, at 4 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Mazagon Darookhana, by order of Mr. Meeramuli Shewbux.
Ex. s. s. Sardhana.
150 tons superior teak scantlings of various sizes marked G S, M S, T, & D H.
On account and at the risk of Abdool Rhaman Dada.—
6 tons teak scantlings in small lots to suit purchasers.
On a date which will be hereafter fixed, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Winter-road, Malabar Hill, the valuable and handsome french-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best plateware, rich crockery and glassware, first-rate pictures, rich table ornaments, superior real China flower vases and jars, &c., the property of G. H. FARRAN, Esq.
Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.
CRAWFORD & CO.
Bombay, 15th September, 1884.

INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY,
(SOCIETE L'ECLAIRAGE ELECTRIQUE, PARIS.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL, FCS. 6,500,000.
OUR PRICES DEFY ALL COMPETITION!
HIGHEST REWARDS AT ALL THE EXHIBITIONS
OUR GRAMME MACHINES have shown the BEST results at all Government Trials, at Woolwich, &c.

ELECTRIC MACHINES, for 10 Incandescent Lamps			Rs. 350
Do.	40	do.	,, 750
Do. for 6 arc lights	2,000 Candles, each		,, 1,200
Do. 8 do.	500	do.	,, 1,200
Do. 20 do.	500	do.	,, 3,000

SWAN'S AND OTHER INCANDESCENT LAMPS.
PATENT WICK CARBONS give a steadier light than any other Carbons.
JABLOCHKOFF CANDLES improved-make.
INSULATED CABLE, GLOBES and other accessories.
NOTE:—OUR MACHINES work with LOW TENSION currents and do not present the dangers of other system.
F. FISCHER,
Agent and General Manager.
4, Meadow-street

BANKS

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.
HEAD OFFICE—PARIS,
SUBSCRIBER and PAID-UP CAPITAL..... £8,200,000
RESERVE FUND £800,000
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BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
Messrs. C J. HAMBRO & SON.
LONDON OFFICE—52, THREADNEEDLE STREET E. C.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted some through the Bank.
CHARLES LOWELL, Manager.
1, Rampart Row, W.

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RESERVE FUND—£210,000.
BOMBAY BRANCH.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.
DEPOSITS received available at any time, for Remittance to England in the Bank's Bills and interest allowed thereon at the rate on 4 per cent. per annum.
DEPOSITS are also received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.
DRAFTS granted at the exchange of the day on London, Scotland, Ireland, and the Bank's Agencies in the East.
CIRCULAR NOTES issued, negotiable in the principal places in Europe.
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On Current Deposit Accounts, at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the Daily Balance.
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For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.
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For 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.
LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.
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DRAFTS granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.
G. R. JOHNSTON,
Acting Agent.
Offices of the Corporation, Church-gate-street, Bombay.
August 27, 1884

NOTICES.

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PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

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SUCCESSORS TO
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MANUFACTURERS OF
SADDLERY AND HARNESS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
6, HORNBY-ROAD, BOMBAY.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.
HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Horses standing at Livery on Commission sale, Rs. 25 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Up-country commissions to-ward buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness. The Horse Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done.
INDISPENSABLE TO TRAVELLERS IN INDIA.
THE INDIAN TRAVELLER'S GUIDE,
A MONTHLY PUBLICATION containing time and fare tables of the Railway Companies, Steam-boats and Dak companies, the routes between the principal Indian towns, tables of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill sanitaria, &c. With a new Coloured Map of India, showing every Railway station on the Indian lines. Price eight annas. Indian postage one anna. Published on the first of every month at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.
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Premium on Indian Policies payable and claims discharged in rupees.
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£50 STERLING A YEAR to be received in quarterly instalments from age 55

	Per mensem. £ s. d.	
Costs, if commenced at age 20	L.0. 0 10 8	No medical examination is required for this provision of a very simple.
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,, ,, ,, 30	,, .. 1 0 5	
,, ,, ,, 35	,, .. 1 10 1	
,, ,, ,, 40	,, .. 2 7 7	

£500 STERLING payable at 55 age or at death of previous.

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20	n. b... 1 10 1	1 14 3	The Military
,, ,, 25	,, .. 1 14 2	1 18 4	rate covers
,, ,, 30	,, .. 2 0 4	2 4 6	Risk of War
,, ,, 35	,, .. 2 10 5	2 14 7	in any part of
,, ,, 40	,, .. 3 7 6	3 11 8	the Globe.

RATES FOR OTHER AGES, and FOR OTHER AMOUNTS, FORMS OF PROPOSAL, CONDITIONS OF ASSURANCE, and all information may be obtained on application to SECRETARY, STANDARD LIFE OFFICE, Bombay, or to any of the Standard Company's Agents. Applicants are particularly requested to state date of birth.

SKINNY MEN.
"WELLS' Health Renewer" restores health and vigor, cures Dyspepsia, Debility, &c.—Cooper, Madan & Co., Bombay, Sole Agents.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.
Criminal Sessions, 10 a. m.
Gaiety Theatre, 9 p. m.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed on the 12th:—Calder (s), for Persian Gulf; Goa (s), Calcutta. Yesterday:—City of Carthage (s), Liverpool; and Neveda, Moulmein.

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.—The approximate return of traffic for the week ending the 6th instant shows an increase in receipts of Rs. 23,885.

AN OLD OFFENDER.—Succaram Govind, *alias* Succaram Essoo, was on Saturday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of stealing a coat, a cap, a bag, and a handkerchief from Luximon Atmajee, a peon attached to Dadaba Pandey's school in the Breach Candy-road. The complainant left his clothes on a bench in the school at about noon on Friday, and the prisoner walked off with them. On acknowledging to twelve previous convictions, he was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

GAIETY THEATRE.—To-night Mr. Charles Reade's temperance drama "Drink," a translation from Zola's L'Assomoir, will be produced by the Rosa Towers Company. This drama had a long and successful career at the Princess' Theatre, London, and both Miss Rosa Towers and Mr. Frank Towers took part in this

THE NATIVE PRESS.

THE COMING VICEROY.

Lord Dufferin is said to be the successor of Lord Ripon. He is succeeding a nobleman whose very name is a tower of strength in the East. His lordship's task will by no means be light. The difficulties of his position will be increased by the official bureaucracy around him as by the phalanx of Anglo-Indian developers beyond. But, if he keeps his own counsel as he is said to have done in Canada, he will earn the gratitude of millions.—*Native Opinion.*

AFTER waiting in anxious expectation on the subject, the people of India have the heart-felt gratification to learn that Lord Dufferin is appointed to succeed Lord Ripon in the Viceroyalty of India. The appointment is as good as could be wished for the sake of this country and her teeming millions. Of all the personages who had been considered as likely to obtain the much-coveted situation, the Noble man elect seemed from the first as being the most worthy to fill it, possessing as he does in the highest degree the qualifications necessary for the performance of the duties appertaining to it. His lordship will land in India amidst the sincere greetings of a loyal people who will heartily wish him godspeed in his new and important career.—*Bombay Chronicle.*

LORD DUFFERIN comes to India just in time to give the Afghan Boundary Commission the benefit of his wide experience. Considering all the surrounding circumstances we think his appointment is the best that could be made.—*Rast Goftar.*

THE RETIRING VICEROY.

Lord Ripon seems to have decided upon returning to England six months earlier than this country expected. That he would not consent to remain an hour longer than five years was almost certain; but his departure in December next will be a cause of disappointment and sorrow to the millions of India. Notwithstanding the wild infatuation of some Anglo-Indians, we will undertake to say that no Viceregal ruler of India has both commanded and deserved the confidence of the people of India so richly as the noble Marquis who is now about to retire. As Major Baring said when leaving us last year, Lord Ripon had always set his face against *shame*; and if the people of this country be true to themselves, they will reap more substantially the *fruits* of the policy which he has advocated and pursued in coming years to an extent of which they have hardly any idea. The re-emancipation of the Press, the reduction of Salt duties, the proper ventilation and publication of legislative measures are measures, each of which is a proof of the highest statesmanship; but we think the gradual improvement of our revenue-system and the development of our municipal administration have had a very great impulse which will go on accumulating as time passes by. When his lordship's programme is finally determined, we trust our countrymen will not fail to bind themselves together in a becoming grand parting-demonstration to the retiring Viceroy which will fulfil the hopes of our friends and silence the croakings of our opponents.—*Native Opinion.*

THE retirement of Lord Ripon is a public calamity as far as India is concerned. Though Canning, Lawrence and Mayo have left their glorious names behind, that of Ripon will be remembered and cherished with more sincere love by India. Every principal town in India should have a statue of Ripon. Bombay should send him a special invitation to meet the grateful princes and chiefs before his departure. A public meeting should be called to take this matter in hand.—*Rast Goftar.*

IN less than two months from now India has to part with her popular Viceroy, the ruler who, more than almost all his predecessors, comes nearest to our ideal of what the representative of Her Imperial Majesty ought to be. If right-consciousness has any value for the practical politician, Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji's description of the outgoing Viceroy—"the saviour of the people"—will hold good for ever. Here we are reminded of Lord Ripon's first speech in India, in course of which he said to the citizens of Bombay—"gentlemen, judge me by my acts." There has scarcely been time enough to form a judgment, and the unexpected has often upset our calculations during the last two years. But still the general verdict will stand for all time in favour of "Ripon the Just" as our poets have already named him. But Lord Ripon's popularity will encourage his successor. Lord Dufferin's name has become quite familiar in India, and his appointment raises high expectations. Though nurtured for a time on Continental diplomacy, the future Viceroy is known to be a sound and a ripe statesman, with a strong will and a clear vision. Mr. Gladstone deserves our best thanks for nominating as Lord Ripon's successor a ruler with all his enlightenment and culture and with so much of his enthusiasm of humanity."—*Indian Spectator.*

CHILD MARRIAGE AND WIFE MURDER.

IT would be interesting to know how many cases of wife-murder happen in Bombay every year and how many of these cases are due to ill-sorted child-marriages. The immediate cause is said to be "infidelity" which includes the unwillingness of the girl-wife to render conjugal duties to some hulking ruffian of a husband whose knowledge of the matter are sometimes less natural than those obtaining amongst animals. Such is the history of the last two cases we have reported. The "wife" dreads coming in contact with her husband, and longs for the "home" from under the parental roof and there slaughtered with as little concern as if she were a domestic pet. Her parents are helpless: it would be a "shame" unto them to interfere. In other cases the wife may go wrong. Is a young woman, married against her will, so very much to blame if she deserts the miserable old skunk who will lord it over her and force her to find a living for himself and family? When she cannot bear the zulum she yields readily to temptation. Then the husband murders her in cold blood and his friends clap their hands—*wah shabas.* The Government at last hangs the husband and goes to bed, satisfied that it has done its duty to God and to man. Let us have a return, giving the number and history of wife-murders amongst the lower classes.—*Indian Spectator.*

MR. LAL MOHUN'S CANDIDATURE.

WE cannot quite see what could have provoked the susceptibilities of our contemporary the *Madras Standard*, and made him condemn the movement. We know and can appreciate the difficulties in the way, but we cannot believe that a contest for a seat is not worth our trial. We may assure our contemporary that it is natives, genuine natives of India alone, who, can properly represent India in Parliament and not men like Sir R. Temple or Mr. Maclean who, instead of representing India, will only use her as a stepping to personal aggrandisement and personal interest.—*Native Opinion.*

THE GOVERNMENT AND THE GYMKHANA.

THE esplanades of Bombay have lately become a source of grievance for the natives and of ill-feeling between them and the Europeans. The cricket field has quite recently passed through several stages of controversy, and now we are threatened with a row about the piece of ground near the Marine-lines. No sooner were the iron railings removed than the Gymkhana polo players took possession of the ground. We are glad to notice that Government have put a stop to this in time, and have not permitted the Gymkhana to acquire a sort of prescriptive right to the spot.—*Bombay Samachar.*

WE really wish that the unseemly quarrel about an insignificant piece of ground will end speedily. It was considered a great pity, when a similar discussion was on the tapis some time ago, that for the sake of a few Parsee cricketers and a handful of Gymkhana polo players the usual good feeling between the Europeans and Parsees should be disturbed. We were told that the Europeans were quite as desirous as the Parsees to adopt the give-and-take principle, but unfortunately Sir James Fergusson with his usual weak policy spoiled all by issuing contradictory orders. Now, when the controversy has sprung up again, we trust Sir James will issue such orders as will put a stop to the disagreement once for all. It is a well-known fact that a ground once used for polo or tent-pegging is useless for cricketing. Why not then give one field to the cricketers and the other to the polo players, leaving the centre of the Oval for general recreation?—*Jam-i-Jamshed.*

It would seem that our European polo-players are not satisfied with the extensive plot of ground w[hich] the Government allowed them last year, un[der] which, in our opinion, to mount[ing] [and] driving [in]fluential native cricketers to the narrow [of] ground on the other side of the Cruikshank [By] right, the whole maidan is open to all [the] public, and should have been so re[tained] But might is right. And now the Euro[peans] e their eye on the maidan opposite the [ses] which the Executive Engineer has [ed] of its jungle with the view to let the [ve] another plot for recreation. The mono[ge]s are told, have applied to Sir James [to] allow them a second monopoly. His [] ought to treat such a preposterous [it] deserves. Are the interests of a large [ex]pectantly sacrificed to please a handful [] think a few leading citizens ought to [the] Governor on the subject.—*Indian*

FUTURE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

[pu]blic agitation about—who should be [go]vernor will not be out of place at the [pre]sent. We have had no opportunity to [qu]estion, though the time of Sir James [re]tirement is drawing near. We see [Ca]ird's name has been brought for[ward] good name indeed, and, we believe, [ac]ceptable to the general body of natives, [to] be an English gentleman of wide [In]dian matters, and understands the [Gu]jarathi language.—*Bombay Samachar.*

MADRAS.

A MADRAS MEDICAL STUDENT'S ADVENTURES.—Mr. Percy Wheeler of the local Medical College proceeded about a year ago to Mauritius in charge of emigrants, and then proceeded to England. While there he fell in with a young Prince of Minorca who was going on a yachting [tr]ip for some months, and wanting a medical [m]an he engaged Mr. Wheeler's services. During the cruise the yacht came to grief on the coast of Sweden, and the Prince, Mr. Wheeler and another had to take shelter in a lighthouse for some days. The Prince telegraphed for assistance to the King of Sweden which was promptly rendered. The yacht was extricated and put into dock, and the Prince and his companions were taken on to Stockholm where, according to latest accounts, they were guests at the Swedish Court. So the story goes, but we never before heard of a Prince of Minorca.—*Mail.*

THE GOVERNOR'S TOUR.—H. E. the Governor and suite are expected to leave Ooty on the 17th instant on a tour through parts of Coimbatore and Malabar. H. E. will leave Pothanore for Shoranore on the 22nd, where Mr. C. A. Galton, the Acting Collector of Malabar, will meet the gubernatorial party, who will, after breakfast, drive to Trichoor. From Trichoor the party will proceed in boats to Cochin. H. E. will then proceed to Cottayam, the headquarters of the Church Mission Society, in Travancore. After inspecting Cottayam, the party will proceed to Trevandrum.—*Madras Times.*

N.-W. PROVINCES, OUDH, AND PUNJAUB.

THE ATTOCK BRIDGE.—A decision has at last been come to with reference to the defences of the Attock Bridge, and the work will be begun during the present month. The undertaking will be in the charge of Mr. Savoy, Assistant Engineer, Punjab Northern State Railway. The defences will consist of double-storeyed block houses, through the upper storey of which the trains will pass. It is a great pity that they could not have been built at the same time as the bridge, as they will, it is thought, to a great extent spoil the general effect of the abutments, which were finished without any thought of the erection of block houses.—*Civil and Military Gazette.*

THE BOMBAY TELEPHONE COMPANY.

ON Saturday an annual general meeting of the company was held at its registered office, Elphinstone Circle, Mr. W. M. Macaulay presiding. The following report of the directors was taken as read:—

"The second report upon the working of the company which the directors have now to place before its shareholders, extends over a period of twelve months, from the 1st of July, 1883, to the 30th of June, 1884. A steady improvement in the position of the company has taken place during this period. The number of subscribers in Bombay and suburbs on the 30th of June last year was 144, their number on the same date this year was 208, and to-day it is 232, representing a revenue of Rs. 40,000 per annum. The result of the year's working shows a profit of Rs. 1,980 after writing off the loss on the previous year, and a proportion of the preliminary expenses. This sum is payable to the Oriental Telephone Company, Limited, London, against their guaranteed dividend of 8 per cent., which has been paid by them in due course, up to the 30th of June last. In accordance with the announcement made in their last report, your directors considered it advisable to reduce the rate of subscription to an extent that was calculated to attract a large influx of new subscribers. This step has succeeded, as already noticed, and new applications for connection with the exchanges and for private lines are coming in freely. The increase in the popularity of our service amongst the native community is very marked. There were 19 firms, and native gentlemen on the subscribers' list last year. There are now 77. The High Court, the Court of Small Causes, and the Fort Police Court are now connected with the Central Exchange. Members of the legal profession, and others have thus been induced to become subscribers. The Secretariat is also about to be connected with the central system. There are three District Exchanges at Byculla, at Colaba, and on Malabar Hill—in connexion with the Central Office in the Fort, and a fourth is about to be opened in the neighbourhood of the Crawford Market, in order to relieve the heavy work entailed on the Central Exchange. The highest total of calls registered in a week up to the end of June, 1883, was 2,877. For the week ending June 28, 1884, the number of calls registered at the Central was 4,705. The extension of telephone to individual subscribers increases in proportion to the number of subscribers on our lists, and your directors have every reason to anticipate that where such great advance has taken place in the past there is good reason to hope for continued progress in the future. The heavy outlay that 88 new connexions have necessitated is amply sufficient for a large addition to their value, and the company's connection with its various routes extends already through every quarter of Bombay, from Dadur on the north to Colaba on the south, and from Malabar Hill to Mazagon. Your directors have to report a distinct improvement in the service rates under the control of the Superintendent. The experiment has been tried with success of employing female operators in the switch rooms, and in this, as in other directions, a considerable saving in current expenses will be effected. Applications have been received from several Native States for our telephones and the first transaction has just been concluded with sanction of the Government of India with H. H. the Nizam, who, in addition to the purchase of the plant by way of an exchange, at a profitable rate, has also paid in full the preliminary expenses that our presence for the past year at Hyderabad has involved. The new form of telephone license has been received from the Government of India, and will be submitted to shareholders for their information. Your directors considered its terms satisfactory and have applied for a renewal of the license in its revised from. Amongst other favourable concessions the Royalty on our gross earnings payable to Govern[ment] in accordance therewith has been reduced [from] 10 per cent. to 5 per cent. I trust this may be followed by the abolition of the charge altogether, for I venture to think that it is totally indefensible. The public interest in the telephone has grown so much that on more than one occasion that Government would do all in their power to foster and encourage private enterprize in this country, and I consider that the imposition of a royalty on this company and its sister institutions can only be described as a direct breach of these promises. The control of telephones rests with the telegraph authorities in Simla and I am sorry to say that they have evinced anything but a friendly spirit towards us in many small matters our requests have been refused, and our efforts to extend our operations are thwarted by the jealousy of the Telegraph Department lest we should be the means of decreasing their revenues. It is not in India alone, however, that this jealousy obtains. In enlightened England telephone companies have complained loudly of the obstructions placed in their path by the Postal and Telegraph Departments, but I was very glad to see in a recent number of *Economist* that the Postmaster-General has complied with most of the demands made by the companies. Perhaps in time a second Mr. Fawcett may be at the helm in India, and we shall then be treated with fairness and justice. (Hear, hear.) More than that we do not seek. When I last addressed you we were threatened with vigorous opposition by the Crossley Company. I ventured then to assert that it was simply an attempt to levy blackmail and I predicted that the opposition would end in smoke. Well, gentlemen, that prediction has been verified. (Applause.) In February last that company's agents published a prospectus which called it "high falutien" terms but notwithstanding the guarantees therein contained, the company has vanished, and Bombay knows it no longer. The board are much indebted to the secretaries and agents for the very great attention and trouble they have bestowed on the company's affairs. Their remuneration depends on results, and at present it is altogether inadequate to recompense them for their labours. But I hope the time will soon come when the improved position of the company will yield them a much larger commission than the small amount they now receiveds. (Hear, hear.) Before sitting down I have only one more subject to allude to, and that is to express my own and my colleagues' thanks to Mr. Paul, the Oriental Company's representative in India. Mr. Paul has rendered us very valuable assistance in improving our service in Bombay, and we are also indebted to him for having brought the protracted negotiations at Hyderabad to a satisfactory conclusion. (Applause.) I now beg to move the adoption of the report, and the confirmation of the annual accounts which have been rendered to all the shareholders.

The proposition was seconded by Mr. Raghunath N. Rhote, C.I.E., and carried unanimously.

Mr. Gokuldas Jugmohundas proposed that the audited statements of accounts for the past year, made up to 30th June last, being found in order, should be passed. He said it appeared to him to be a matter for congratulation that the company, under its present management, had been progressing favourably. It was also a matter for congratulation that, in the list of subscribers during the past year, there were to be noticed the names of several members of the native community, who appeared to appreciate the convenience of telephonic communications. He hoped that the native merchants and traders would soon come forward as subscribers in large numbers. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Burjorjee Rustomjee Moollaferoz seconded the proposition, which was unanimously agreed to.

Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy proposed, seconded by Mr. J. Brooks, that Mr. J. Jefferson and Mr. Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy be re-elected directors of the company. The proposition was carried unanimously.

The chairman suggested that the remuneration to the auditors should be increased from Rs. 100, which the directors considered to be wholly inadequate for the labour involved in examining the accounts, to Rs. 150, which was not too much to pay to gentlemen of the position of Mr. Greenwood and Mr. Jehangir Gustadjee.

It was proposed by Mr. James Latimer, seconded by Mr. Muljee Anundjee, and carried unanimously, that Messrs J. Greenwood and Jehangir Gustadjee be appointed auditors at a remuneration of Rs. 150 each for the ensuing year.

Mr. Gokuldas Jugmohundas, in proposing a vote of thanks to the chairman, said that, in Mr. Macaulay, they had a gentleman who always took the most keen and lively interest in the promotion particularly of native enterprise (hear, hear), and who always identified himself with all legitimate concerns started in Bombay.

The chairman thanked Mr. Gokuldas for his kind words, and the proceedings terminated.

THE HYGIENE OF THE JEWS.

THE following excerpts from an article by Mr Lucien Wolf, in the *Fortnightly Review*, will have a special interest for those who have paid any attention to the recent discussion of the question of the want of stamina amongst the natives of India. Without accepting the enthusiastic declaration of Mr. Wolf that his co-religionists are ahead of the Christian communities in health and intellect and longevity, it is certainly a matter to be carefully noted that one particular Oriental tribe has survived the most serious trials during a period of more than two thousand years, and that far from having degenerated in physique and brain power, the Jews able, with some show of reason, to boast that they are on more than an equality with the favoured races of the world. This phenomenon is manifestly due to the strict hygienic discipline to which they have subjected themselves, and the following extracts will indicate its nature. For full information the reader will do well to read the article in its entirety. We do not care to reproduce the whole of it in our columns.

SUPERIORITY OF RACE.

It is too little known that the Jews are as a race really superior physically, mentally and morally, to the people among whom they dwell. The facts substantiating this view have been frequently quoted. As far back as 1857, it was noticed by Hoffman in his *Sammlung Kleiner Schriften wissenschaftlichen Inhalts* that the Jews presented biostatic phenomena differing materially from those of other races. Four years later Christopher Darnouill in his *Handbuch der Populationistik*, followed up Hoffman's data, with the result of shewing that the Jews are a superior race, inasmuch as they increase at a more rapid rate than the indigenous races, that they have less still-births, that they lose a smaller number of children in their first year, and that they live very much longer. Subsequent inquiries have not only confirmed these discoveries, but have added to them others, enlarging considerably the scope of the conclusions they suggest. The superior morality has, too, been illustrated over and over again by an examination of criminal statistics and the statistics of illegitimate births. As for the notorious intellectual superiority, the figures of public education, and especially of public life in every country show an immense predominance of Jews. I regret exceedingly that considerations of space forbid my reproducing here the statistics themselves.

It must suffice to say that at a rough estimate these figures may be summed up as expressing a general superiority of the Jews over their neighbours of three races and creeds of between 30 and 40 per cent. The significance of this fact cannot be over-estimated. It not only proves Judaism to be still a living force, but it shows that such has been its wisdom and power in the past that it has been enabled to accomplish of itself a distinct step in the biological history of the human species. A superiority of 40 per cent. can, I imagine, be characterised as nothing less. I believe that the importance of the superiority of the Jews consists precisely in the circumstance that it constitutes almost a stage in evolution, and certainly one in which the Jews are no longer so indeterminate as in all the earlier processes. For here, for the first time, we find the intelligence of man acting as a distinct factor in the conscious labour towards progress not only the natural gravitation of blind instinct but by a subjective comprehension of natural law. Similar phenomena—that is to say, similar in their effects but radically differing in their causes—are not unknown in other spheres of life. The privileges of nobility and wealth are exerting themselves. The English aristocracy, for example, is almost as exclusive as the Jewish people and, it is well known that proportionately at least, it possesses a similar intensity of vitality. But here the cause is not, as with the Jews, a deliberate law of exclusiveness promulgated with the object of conserving the natural advantages arising from a more highly disciplined life, but is the unconscious product of a superior class exalted by a haughty desire to conserve its traditions, and not by any practical design of perpetuating its physical and mental superiority. And yet the result is the same: a race of men and women distinguished above their fellows for longevity, beauty and mind.

REGULATION OF THE JEWISH FAMILY.

The "legalism" which by this means has been handed down to countless generations is worthy of the loftiest sacrifices. Its comprehensiveness is astounding as its wisdom. It legislates even for the child unborn, and with a scientific boldness and thoroughness seeks an element of physical well-being in a wise regulation of the sexual relations. The legislation on this subject has been much neglected by students of Jewish institutions. Dr. Richardson attributes to carefulness in the rearing of children "much of the Jewish" resistance to those influences which tend to shorten the natural cycle of life. The Jews are certainly modest parents, and believe in the sanctity of life characterising their offspring is in a greater degree, attributable to the lengthened observance by their ancestors of the Mosaic and Rabbinical laws for ordering the sexual relations than to post natal care. It is to say that the Jewish infant is already born with an exceptional capacity for resisting life-shortening influence and is not wholly endued with it after birth. This at least, seems to have been the purpose of the laws on the subject. Neither Biblical or Rabbinical law, for example, refers to women except in relation to the marriage tie. That is to say that the law only takes cognisance of women where their *rôle* in the history of the race commences; for it is only in the married state that their actions are calculated to influence future generations. An unchaste woman was liable to be stoned if she was married. Seduction entailed marriage unless the victim refused but then being unchaste she came within the scope of the first-mentioned law, and could never get married. Marriages within certain degrees of consanguinity were prohibited. Males were liable to be stoned for intercourse with non-Jewish women, and adultery was also punished by death. Thus an unchaste women could not marry and men were practically bound to marry the objects of their illicit passion, sufficiently stringent precautions were taken to ensure healthy parents. From what we now know of the innate morality of the Jewish race it is presumable that prostitution could not have existed among them on a very extensive scale, and hence illicit intercourse became almost impossible. This together with the reprobation of celibacy included in the law will doubtless account to no small extent for the universality of marriage that has grown among Jews, and which have hitherto been regarded as a relic of Oriental custom. This class of laws is now no longer operative, except in so far as they accommodate themselves to the laws of the various countries in which Jews reside. Their work in the training of the Jewish instinct has, however, not been fruitless if the modern practice of marrying early among the Jews and their general continence among them is the result. These laws are now comparatively obsolete there are others of equal importance which not being amenable to the restrictions of a sovereign legislation, have been enabled to survive. These are the remarkable regulations affecting the more intimate relations of husband and wife. No less than three kinds of separation are ordered, and these when they have run their course are only terminable with the performance of certain prescribed ablutions.

DIETARY AND HYGIENCE LAWS.

These considerations apply with equal force to the dietary and hygienic laws. The physiological importance of these laws requires no emphasis now that they have been amply recognised by scientists of the highest authority. While the laws for regulating the conjugal relations were evidently intended to insure the continuous reproduction of strong and healthy Israelites, the dietary and hygienic laws were as obviously designed for the maintenance of their health and strength and the protection of their bodies against disease. Thus we find included among the prohibited sources of food all carnivorous animals, the rodents, the carnivorous and the carrion-eating birds, reptiles, amphibia, and mollusca; a list comprising a complete group of beasts, such as the swine, the mouse, the rate, the cat, and the dog, &c., known to be perfect hoef of *trichinæ* and other parasites. The communicability of man of parasitic diseases from animals used as food has long been placed beyond all doubt, it having been established that the parasite is simply transferred from the flesh of the beast to th at of the man, in which it develops with frequently fatal results. The prohibition of Mollusca and Crustacea is also of considerable prophilactic value. Not a few shellfish such as the common mussel, and even the oyster are at times capriciously unwholesome and even poisonous; and the crustacea are not merely the foulest feeders, but their flesh is certainly hard to digest. The explanation of the prohibition with respect to scaleless fish—that is, fish of the eel type—has only recently been rescued from the speculations of the student of comparative theology and taken in hand by the scientist. The result has been its complete vindication. Mr. Reade having bred some eels in a pond which had accidentally become polluted with sewage matter found the flesh so strongly tainted in consequence as to be quite uneatable. Struck by this fact, he turned some eels into a stream into which the refuse of gas works flowed with the result that the eels had a decided flavour of gas. Further experiment demonstrated that, owing to the absence of scales, the eel became a positive absorbent of noxious gases, more particularly of the noxious effluvia of decomposing and therefore poisonous matter. The danger of such food has always been duly appreciated by Jewish teachers and in the special mention of the snail by Moses there is evidence that the lawgiver was not unmindful of the probable unwholesomeness of poison-consuming animals. The Rabbins too fully recognised the distinction between the flesh of cattle rendered "unclean" by specific disease and that which becomes unwholesome through poison, a Mishna ruling that if an animal swallows a poison or is bitten by venomous snake, its flesh is forbidden not because it is thereby rendered unclean according to the law, but because it has become a dangerous nutriment. The prohibition of the hares has been explained, too, by the fact that it eats many vegetable poisons, such as the bark of the mezereon.

The dietary laws are not confined to a mere division of all animals into two classes, the "clean" and the "unclean." It is another instance of the searching character of Jewish "legalism" that it prescribes even how much of the bodies of permitted animals may be consumed as food. Thus the use of blood is emphatically and repeatedly forbidden. This prohibition and the importance evidently attached to it harmonise so exactly with the lessons of modern science that it is impossible to regard them motivated by any consideration other than the public health, especially when the three circumstances are considered that the Mosaic dispensation is the avowed enemy of all superstitious symbolism, that it was endeavoured by its means to break off sharply from all foreign traditions, and that its chief characteristic is its secularity.

The examination of carcasses prescribed by the Rabbins, and faithfully carried out at the present day, is of an extremely vigorous and subtle nature and complete the system by which the selection of animals food is governed. We have seen that certain animals are absolutely forbidden and that in all cases the blood is prohibited. There still remains, however, the flesh itself of the permitted animals to be dealt with. The conditions on which alone this is allowed to be eaten are singularly minute, and as Dr. Henry Behrend has said in a pamphlet on the communicability of diseases by means of animal food, "it is not saying too much to assert that these laws, carried out in their integrity, render the consumption of meat affected with specific maladies practically impossible." The authorised communal killer is trained not only to kill in accordance with Jewish laws but also to make a sufficiently careful inspection of the pathological state of the beast after death and he is found to declare it unfit for food if it shows the slightest blemish. The lung is especially ordered to be examined and tested so that pleuro-pneumonia, tuberculosis, bronchitis and pulmonary maladies generally have little chance of escaping detection. So severely may this investigation be pursued that the lung is frequently submitted to boiling while under water for the purpose of ascertaining whether a perforation exists. "The extreme care of these early students of physiology (the Rabbins)," says Dr. Maurice Davis, "in their examination of the lungs seems to point to the dicta of modern science which indicate the air passages, with their moist mucous membranes, as highly probable inlets of the morbid particles floating in the atmosphere." The value of *Bedeka*, even though carried somewhat to excess, is indispensable. Dr. Behrend tells us that the animal diseases transmissible to man through ingested meat are seven in number, viz., cattle-plague, swine-typhoid, pleuro-pneumonia, foot-and-mouth disease, anthrax, cold diseases, erysipelas, and tuberculosis. By the observance of Jewish dietary laws it is impossible for animals affected by any of these diseases to be eaten. On the other hand, under non-Jewish systems these diseases are transmitted with criminal recklessness. Dr. Carpenter stated some time ago in the *British Medical Journal* that an inspector of the Metropolitan Meat Market had declared upon oath that 80 per cent. of the meat sent to the London market has tuberculous disease; and a letter addressed by a Mr. Jenkins to the *Times* a few months ago, calculated in reference to this same fact that "at least 375,000 of the inhabitants (of London) annually run the risk of being tainted with consumption and of transmitting it to their unborn children." What wonder then that tuberculosis has so many victims? "If the seriousness of a malady," says Dr. Koch, of Berlin, "be measured by the numbers of its victims, then the most dreaded pests which have hitherto ravaged the world—plague and cholera included—must stand far behind the one now under consideration. *One-seventh* of the deaths of the human race is due to tubercular disease, while fully one-third of those who die in active middle age are carried off by the same cause." One more quotation, and I have done with the Jewish dietary laws. It is from Dr. Behrend's book before referred to, and runs as follows:—"I have myself decidedly of opinion that the care bestowed upon the examination of meat for the use of the Jewish community has contributed to a very great extent to the comparative freedom of the Jews from scrofula and tubercle to which Dr. Gibbon, the Medical Officer of Health for Holborn, has so remarkably alluded. Naturally such cases do not produce any immediate effect with regard to taint, but through innumerable generations must eventually bring about a decided result and exercise a considerable influence in building up the mental and physical toughness of the Jewish people, which is, I believe, the object of wonder, and which in conjunction with their steadfastness, cohesion and valour, Goethe considers to be their chief claim before the judgment-seat of nations."

The Mosaic regulations on the subject of personal cleanliness apply to an extraordinary number and variety of circumstances. Again and again we read "He shall bathe his flesh in water" and not only his flesh but also his garments, household utensils and everything he touches while in an unclean state. It has been justly observed by a modern writer that "in the ancient Israelitish community few persons would be able to pass a week without an entire washing." Under the Mosaic Government cleanliness was literally regarded as akin to godliness, and it is unquestionable that recently the very contrary was the case in Europe both in theory and practice. It is not surprising that in the Middle Ages the Jews with their frequent ablutions were to speak of with superstitious astonishment, should have escaped epidemic diseases to which the unwashed non-Jewish communities fell an easy prey. Not only did the monks endeavour to afflict their souls by a deliberate avoidance of soap and water, but the people came to look to have avoided washing from inclination. The filth in which people then elected to live must have been frightful, when we find that even the wealthy and high-placed were frequently eaten up by vermin. Mequin-Lavalette in his *Medical Jurisprudence* gives a list of historical personages whose lives paid the penalty of their uncleanliness, a list comprising such names as Phillip II. of Spain, Cardinal Duprat, and Bishop Foucquau. Substantially the Mosaic laws of personal cleanliness are still observed by Jews. It is often made a subject of remark that the ghetti, in certain towns, appear dirty and unwholesome, yet there cannot be the slightest doubt that the classes of Jews inhabiting them are infinitely more cleanly in their personal habits than the classes of non-Jews inhabiting similar squalid lanes and back streets. The truth is that the Jew is situated between not and never had any authority beyond their own thresholds, and it is only now that public sanitation is beginning to utilise the principle of purifying the public thoroughfares which the Mosaic law taught thousands of years ago. It would be superfluous here to recapitulate the different features of that "legalism," inasmuch as the Jews have so long been debarred from taking advantage of it. Suffice to say that its general system anticipated the modern dry method of disposing of sewage; that in its laws of disinfection we find a complete prototype of the regulations laid down by Sir James Simpson in 1868 for stamping out small-pox and now generally followed and that the principle of small "cottage" hospitals at present being everywhere adopted is one clearly set forth in the Levitical laws. The strict observance of this hygienic system during their national existence must have formed in the Jews a special capacity for resisting zymotic diseases, and this capacity they have no doubt been enabled to preserve under less felicitous circumstances by their observance of the more personal details of the system which were within their control. To the general value of the whole system of Mosaic hygiene Dr. Carpenter bore suggestive testimony in an address delivered before the Sanitary Congress held at Brighton in 1881. He said:—"Obedience to the sanitary laws laid down by Moses is a necessary condition to perfect health, and to a state which shall give us power to stamp out zymoticdiseases. If these laws were observed by all classes the zymotic death-rate would not be an appreciable quantity in our mortality list"—would be less, in fact than among Jews at the present days. The moral superiority of Jews is to be accounted for by a reference to the same "legalism." I have entered so much in detail into the physical "legalism" of Judaism that I feel it unnecessary to do the same with the moral code, not only because it would unduly lengthen this article but because the physical laws suffice to illustrate the practical nature of Judaism. I may then confine myself to a general view. The moral "legalism" closely approximates to the physical not only in its stringency and minuteness but also in its guiding principle. The former is based on a naturalistic appreciation of the paramount importance of natural law, and this transmuted into its ethical equivalent is justice. The spirit then of the Jewish moral law is a spirit of the most uncompromising justice. It teaches not only the sublime principle—"Thou shalt love thy neighbour as thyself"—but it even prescribes a treatment of animals which, within the limits of human necessities is not inferior to the treatment prescribed for a fellow-man. The domestic animal is to enjoy the same rest as his master, his food and lodging are to be cared for, his work is not to be made too burdensome and he is to be protected against mean and ungenerous restrictions. We are not to hunt or torture even the wild beast for our pleasure and in slaughtering for food we must employ every expedient that shall render death rapid and painless. Everywhere we are taught not that we have rights to claim, but that we have duties to discharge. We are all fractions of one universal whole with responsibilities bounded neither by species nor time. When the physical laws bid us take every advantage of God's great gifts—to avoid both asceticism and excess—it is not for the benefit of individuals, but in deference to the trust by which every individual is responsible to the community and posterity. In the same way the moral law recognises the indissoluble links which bind mankind to all God's creatures and enjoins upon us the extensive practice of good not to promote a personal welfare beyond the grave, but to advance the general welfare in this world.

THE FRANCO-CHINESE WAR.

THE following letters by a correspondent of the *China Mail* gives a graphic account of the state of matters at Foochow up to the 14th August:—

FOOCHOW, August 9.—The last week has undoubtedly been a critical period, and unfortunately the dark cloud which has lately hung over Foochow shows no signs of dispersing; in fact a peaceful solution of the difficulty is beyond the hopes of those most sanguinely inclined. The appearance of the harbour at Pagoda Anchorage is certainly anything but significant of peace, and the only change I observe on each visit is an addition to the naval fleets of both France and China. Both H. B. M.'s gunboat Merlin and the U. S. sloop Monocacy still appear off the Bund, 'Idle as painted ships upon a painted ocean.' The general impression is that a little exercise of the marines on shore would prove beneficial to their health and vigour; whilst their very presence would have a salutary effect at the present time. I hear that the native soldiers are deserting in large numbers, which is probably as equally attributable to their not receiving food and pay, as to their natural cowardice. There is now abundance of rice in the market, which is procurable at nearly the ordinary price for the present time of year. Foochow has been excessively hot during the past week, the thermometer registering in the extreme shade 95° to 96°. Naval vessels in Port:—Merlin, Volta, Champion, two Torpedo Boats, Aspic, Duguay Trouin, Monocacy, Sapphire, Vipere, Saone.

August 11.—As the bombardment of Pagoda Anchorage is hourly expected to take place, it is questionable whether I shall be able to despatch this by the mail closing to-day. The news, which was only confirmed yesterday, of Keelung having been captured, caused considerable excitement amongst the Chinese, and the authorities immediately endeavoured to send some of their gunboats to the scene of action. The French Admiral, however, in a peremptory manner, gave similar notice to that of a fortnight ago—namely, that upon the slightest movement of any vessel composing the Chinese Fleet he should bombard the port. Large detachments of 'braves' possessing ancient looking shields and bannered spears, keep flowing into Foochow, mostly *en route* to Pagoda, but a considerable number have been quartered at the Canton Club for the protection of the Cantonese who have been threatened with massacre, and will make their Club a rendezvous immediately hostilities commence. As regards our own safety, there is less occasion for fear than there was a few weeks ago, as a committee selected from our community are energetically doing the work of our Consuls, who have displayed extraordinary apathy. The native volunteers are certainly deserving of the highest praise, and it is certainly to the interest of the captains of the various corps that no depredation should be committed, as such commanders are selected from the wealthier class, who are made individually responsible to the Prefect for the orderly conduct of the natives.

When hostilities commence, a grand scene ought to present itself, as the natives have procured large quantities of kerosine oil, with which they have soaked huge rafts, bearing timber similarly steeped, which will be ignited and set afloat, and are expected by the natives to do immense damage to the French.

August 14.—Both sides are ready, and appear anxious for the fray; the Chinese evincing an unusually earnest desire for the speedy commencement of hostilities. Still, as day after day only finds the vessels of both Powers the better prepared for the approaching conflict and on the strictly defensive though not offensive tack. The Chinese navy now, it is rumoured, intends opening the ball, as popular opinion has compelled the Viceroy to endeavour to bring about hostilities in order that affairs may be settled either one way or the other, and trade, which is entirely suspended, resumed.

An inflammatory placard posted yesterday has been circulated, which, after showing the authorities that unless they desire a rebellion some active measures must be adopted to bring to a speedy conclusion the difficulty. The placard, which was illustrated with caricatures of the Viceroy, Governor and General of the Imperial Commissioner for Coast Defence, is worded to the following effect: 'You are afraid of the Foreign Devils, whereas we are not, and are now anxious to fight if power be given us. You allow the French to destroy our forts. If you allow things to remain in the same state as they now are in we will cause a rebellion. After the first shot is fired by the French we shall rise in a body, and not only kill every foreigner in the Port, but yourselves also.'

The following portent of news is published in the Hongkong *Daily Press*, of the 14th August:—

Intelligence was received from Haiphong yesterday that Chinese troops are pouring into Tonquin from Kwansi and Yunnan, and that they have attacked and taken one of the French frontier forts. A large band of Annamite pirates have joined the Black Flags, who are again threatening the French. The French transport Tara with one thousand troops on board, has been despatched from Saigon, and is expected to arrive to-day. [illegible] threatened by Chinese or Black Flags.

The *North China Herald* says:—During the last few days a good deal seems to have been said about the condition of the Settlement in case of war breaking out between France and China. However, in any case, there has not been the slightest ground for uneasiness. The class of persons most apprehensive are certainly the peaceably-disposed natives of Shanghai, and among them we believe there exists, after a state of panic. Thousands of persons having friends or families in Sochow have fled for safety thither, and every household in the city has contributed a certain sum towards the effective patrolling of the streets. Those who are best informed fear nothing directly from the French; it is in the presence of numbers of Tientsin rowdies and loafers who have no means of subsistence and nothing to do, that they recognise the gravest element of danger, and it is against this danger that the Chinese authorities are now taking precautions.

MARSHAL NEY.

A CORRESPONDENT writes as follows to the *Times*:—The death of the Duke of Wellington enables me to write what may interest your readers. No one can wish to recall the wretched last chapter of a life of romantic courage and consummate skill, nor the bitter controversy that followed the execution of Marshal Ney. His apparent want of judgment in repudiating the jurisdiction of the Military Court, of which four out of seven members were his brother marshals, and preferring the irresponsible Chamber of Peers swayed by violent political passion, led him to his grave. The pathetic words of his chivalrous and eloquent advocate, Berryer, are not forgotten, "My poor friend, you would have it so!" The late Duke of Wellington twice told me that his father did his utmost privately to save the life of Marshal Ney; and that it was wholly in consequence of the absolute refusal of the King of France's Ministers to advise him to grant the Duke's request that he, as a matter of duty, abstained from publicly asking Louis XVIII. this favour. The Duke gave me liberty to make

MERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, SEPT. 13.

REUTER'S telegrams from London of yesterday advise no alteration in the funds or Indian loans, and regarding Produce the reports are still unfavourable. Wheat is flat and London arrival quotations are 3d. to 6d. per quarter lower. Linseed and Rapeseed unchanged. Poppyseed is 6d. lower. Coffee shows a decline of 1s. per cwt. The only upward movements reported are in Cocoanut-oil, which is 5s. in Ceylon and 10s. per ton higher in Cochin, and in Goat Skins which are ½d. per lb. up for Bombay.

Cotton in Liverpool yesterday was quiet, the sales being 10,000 bales, including 1,200 Surats. Prices on the spot were 1-16d. per lb. lower for Mid-Uplands, and Good Fair and Good Omras and Dholleras, and 3-64d. to 1-16d. per lb. down in Americans to arrive. To-day's market, however, is reported steadier in tone, and though prices are unaltered the sales are again 10,000 bales, which is a full business for a Saturday. In New York ready Mid-Uplands remain at 10¾ cents, but December shipment are 1 point lower at 10·40 cents per lb.

The weekly figures show that the trade have only taken 54,000 bales, but the Liverpool stock nevertheless is reduced by 47,000 bales, making it 133,000 bales lass than the corresponding date last year. The total visible supply has also declined 70,000 bales, bringing it to 197,000 below last year, and only 141,000 bales more than in 1882 when prices were 1d. per lb. above their present level. Meanwhile the receipts at the American ports, although growing, are still well below the figures of the past four years, and with practically nothing going forward from this side either it is evident the ready supply in Liverpool must shrink to very small figures during the next few weeks. The extreme depression in trade both in England and on the Continent is of course against prices still with the Liverpool stock down to about 300,000 bales as it will be early in November buyers will find it very difficult to withstand an upward movement.

The American crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons :—

	1884.	1883.	1882.
Week's receipts	42,000	64,300	49,000
" Exports to U. K.	14,000	9,000	29,000
" " Continent	1,000	7,000	3,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept.	67,000	97,300	82,900
" Exports to U. K. "	26,000	24,000	45,400
" Cont. "	6,000	17,000	8,200
" Stock in the Ports	121,000	240,000	116,000
Saturday's receipts	9,000	12,000	8,000

The total visible supply of cotton for all Europe on the 12th instant affords the following comparisons with the two previous years :—

	1884.	1883.	1882.
Total supply of all kinds	1,430,000	1,627,050	1,288,770
" " Surats	570,000	467,110	482,620

For the U. K. only the figures are :—

Stock in Liverpool	650,000	783,250	562,420
" London	69,000	51,500	79,500
American afloat	29,000	23,000	43,000
East Indian "	46,000	81,000	128,000
	785,000	938,750	812,920
Price of Mid-Uplands	6 1-16d.	5 13-16d.	7 1-16d.
" Good Fair Dholleras	4 5-16d.	4 3-16d.	5½d.
Difference	1½d.	1½d.	1 15-16d.

The tone of the market here to-day has again been extremely quiet. In old Cotton we have not heard of any business for export, and prices are nominally Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy lower. The same may be said of new crops, but of these with the exception of Bengals there are no real sellers.

WHEAT is generally depressed, but the interruption of railway traffic reduces supplies and high prices have been paid for ready lots bought in for account of first sellers, Rs. 25 per candy for Red Ahmedabad, for instance, the value of best Soft White Pessy.

LINSEED is also scarce and to cover freight engagements business has been done at Rs. 6-2 per cwt.

FREIGHTS owing to the want of produce continue very depressed. The nominal rates are 15s. for Liverpool and 20s. for Continental ports, but low as these figures are they do not attract cargo.

IMPORTS.—Piece-goods are very quiet and with lower prices from Manchester sellers are more anxious to quit their stocks.

Coals continue to advance in value and are [illegible] to-day, with very few sellers even at that.

EXCHANGE.—A weaker tone has prevailed, and some of the banks have been buyers at to-day's rates up to the end of the year. There are practically no bills making, however, and consequently nothing or next to nothing doing in exchange. We quote :—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 7 15-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 7 7-16d.	"
Do. Three months' sight	1s. 7 19-32d.	"
Credits do.	do. 1s. 7¾d.	"
France do.	do. 2·07	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER continues dull and tending downwards. Fours opened nominally at Rs. 99½, but during the day have receded to Rs. 99½ for cash and Rs. 99 for delivery. Fours-and-a-half we quote at Rs. 102 to ½.

SHARES remain very dull and in Spinning and Weaving mills a further decline has in some cases been established. Madras United have recovered to Rs. 2,825, and Manockjee Petits to Rs. 1,210, but Orientals are down to Rs. 565, and Dhurrumseys and Gordons are quoted at Rs. 405 and Rs. 375 respectively, against Rs. 1,000 paid-up. Bombay-Burmah Trading Co. have recovered to Rs. 4,700.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	14 p.ct.	755
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	1 do.	850
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 do.	630
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	10,000	100	all	6 do.	118
Hong. and Shang. B. Corporation	60,000	£125	all	17½ do.	450
National Bank of India	37,320	£ 250	12½	5 do.	95

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	15p	5,000	2,850	Rs. 125	200
Akola Press Co.	35	500	all	Rs. 50	450
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	all	18 p.ct.	425
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	200	2,000	1,100	Rs. 100	1,180
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	755	400	400	Rs. 30	335
Bellary	620	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	550
Berar Cotton Ginning and Press Co.	600	500	all	Rs. 65	600
Broach Cotton Ginning and Press Co.	1,400	200	all	..	40
Bombay Cotton Press.	200	500	500	..	1,200
Colaba Press Co.	1,200	1,200	1,380	50	1,480
Dhoflers P. & G. Co.	5 0	300	all	30	170
East India Press Co.	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,200
Fort Press Co.	180	325	8,000	35	3,040
French Press Co.	300	500	all	45 p.s.	550 xd
Harvey & Sabapathy Co., Ld.	450	500	500	..	325
Khamgaum Cotton Press Co.	240	500	all	10 p. ct	500
Manmar Manfg. Co.	600	250	250	Rs.	337½
Mercantile Press	1000	125	125	...	135
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	Rs. 45	417½
New Indian Press	2,400	125	125	Rs. 25	205
Prince of W. Press	500	.....	500	100	600 xd
Sabapathy Press Co., Ld. (Bellary.)	500	500	500	—	575
Sind Press Co.	400	2,000	750	Rs. 55	590
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co.	100	1,000	750	Rs. 150	1,275
Sassoon Press Co.	300	300	500	25	515
Volkart Press Co.	450	90		65	775

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown & Co. Ld.	1,750	200	150		195
Badham, Pile & Co. Ld.	2,000	100	100	Rs. 12	165
Bapty Co., Ld.	2,625	200	100	Rs. 10	137
Barton & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	90	100	100
The Bombay Land & Building Co., Ld.	300	500	100	100	100
Bombay Flour Mill Co.	500	500	300	..	350
Bombay Saw Mills	100	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	475
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited.	1188	100	100	Rs. 11	A 106 B 97
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation.	1,000	2,500	1,550	375	4,700
Do. New Shares		500	300	...	975
Bombay Fire Insurance Co.	..	3,000	3,000	200	3,150
Bombay Municipal Bonds	..	..	..	6 p.ct.	104
Bombay Brick & Tile Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	..	55
Cash Bazaar	1,000	100	100	..	97
Cooper, Madon & Co., Ld.	1,100 1,900	100	100 75	..	123
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Association	5,000	100	10	10p.ct.	11
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	42,000		5	..	34
Kurrachee Ice Co., Ld.	1,400	100	100	..	35
Kurrachee Lighterage Company, Ld.	500	500	200	36p. a.	325
Kemp & Co. Ld.	2,000	200	175	Rs. 22½	315 xd
Mechanic Building Co	4,000	50	50	3 p.ct.	23
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company	5,000	200	50	5 & 7½ p.ct.	52
Oriental Loan Association	5,000	20	20	10 p.ct.	25
Pearse and Co., Ld.	1,000	100	50	Nil.	47
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance	250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,435
Soundy & Co., Ld.	1,000	10	all	8 p.ct.	97
Telephone Co., Ld.	19,200	25	25	Re. 1-8	14
Treacher & Co., Ld.	2,000	500	all	Rs. 110	1,180
Thacker & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	all	Rs. 1	155
Western India Flour Mills	1,000	12	50	Rs. 12	77

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the statement of affairs of the Bank of Bengal, for the week ending 9th September as compared with that for the 2nd September :—

LIABILITIES.	Sept. 2. Rs. A. P.	Sept. 9. Rs. A. P.
Capital paid-up	2,00,00,000 0 0	2,00,00,000 0 0
Reserve Fund	41,59,351 4 5	41,59,351 4 4
Treasury Balance	1,70,99,833 14 4	1,75,78,824 12 4
Other Deposits	2,53,13,776 8 2	2,38,69,128 3 6
Bank Post Bills, &c.	5,71,109 4 7	8,91,847 0 1
Sundries	12,33,332 1 9	12,46,218 1 9
Rs.	6,83,76,914 1 3	6,80,45,309 12 0

ASSETS.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Government Securities	74,00,632 0 0	74,23,202 0 0
Other authorized Invmts	40 75,892 8 0	40,76,842 8 0
Loans on Govt. Securities.	76,42,708 6 9	67,38,336 13 2
Credits on do.	69,21,865 10 4	70,99,331 13 8
Bills Discounted	1,47,97,936 9 0	1,43,37,772 0 3
Balances with other Banks	6,71,044 11 6	6,47,696 14 9
Bullion	20,221 0 0	20,613 1 11
Dead Stock	11,81,764 4 4	11,79,886 13 6
Stamps	8,851 13 0	8,815 6 0
Sundries	6,56,242 1 4	6,55,661 4 1
Cash at Head Office	1,21,46,198 12 1	4,22,40,096 11 4
Do. at Branches	1,98,53,766 4 11	2,58,05,273 0 8
Rs.	6,83,76,914 1 3	6,80,45,396 12 0

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE barque Neveda, 490 tons, Captain G. H. Symons, sailed yesterday for Moulmein in ballast.

THE steamer City of Carthage, 1,716 tons, Captain T. C. McPherson, sailed yesterday for Liverpool, with a general cargo.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Arabia, 674 tons, Captain W. H. Rathwell, will sail to-day for Persian Gulf via Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Hajee Hoosein Bendimin, Dr. T. W. Browne, Dr. Weir, Mrs. Coulter, Hajee Ashuriff Abdool Russool, and 60 deck.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Goa, 1,231 tons, Captain J. P. Pearson, sailed on the 13th instant for Coast and Calcutta, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr. De Lima, Mrs. McIntyre and three children, Mr. B. Cooper, Mr. W. Dingle, Mr. G. Everett, Mr. E. Everett, and 70 deck.

DEPARTURES.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
13	Calder (s)	Hughes	Persian Gulf.
	Goa (s)	Pearson	Calcutta, &c.
14	Cy. of Carthage (s)	McPherson	Liverpool.
	Nevada	Symons	Moulmein.

The steamer Arabia, Rathwell, to Persian Gulf via Kurrachee, obtained her port-clearance on Saturday last.

The following vessels were entered for loading on Saturday last :—

Steamer Lady Armstrong, to Havre.
" Hooldana, to Coast and Calcutta.
" Khundalla, to Coast and Calcutta.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.
9 Cy. of Calcutta (s)..McNeal ....Liverpool. Aug. 9.
Navarino (s).....Benjamin ...London, July 25.
Cypromene (s).....Robertson ...Liverpool, June 13.
10 Iskandershah ....Hassain ....Muscat, August 11.
Cawdor .....Maunder ...Liverpool, May 30.

DEPARTURE.

September 10.—Steamer Tibre. Ship Castle Roy.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.
11 Goolpara (s)..... Singapore.
Willingdale (s) ..... Tyne.
12 Culna (s) ..... Bombay.

DEPARTURES.

Sept.
10 India (s) ..... Calcutta.
11 Duburg (s)..... Singapore.
Goalpara (s) ..... Singapore.

HIGH COURT.—SEPTEMBER 15.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice SCOTT.)

Summary Suit.

201-84—Little S. F. and N.—Motiram Bhagoobhoy vs. John Gordon.
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.
18-83—Macfarlane and E.—Dharsey Veerji vs. Purmanundas Jewandas—Little, S. F. and N.—Part heard.
310-81—Macfarlane and E.—(For pauper)—Bhaskar Raghoonath vs. Ragoonath Damodhur—H. Bicknell.
272-82—Macfarlane and E.—Peeroo Mahomed vs. Sowjee Nathoo—Payne G. and S.
21-83—In person (a pauper) Bhicoo vs. Govind Succaram and others.—In person.
302-82—Tyabjee and D.—Surdar Begum vs. Khoja Mahomed Mehrudin—M. M. Munshi.
To vary or discharge Commissioner's report.
531-72—Little S. F. and N.—Nusserwanjee Rustomjee Tata and others vs. Hajee Aboo Talib Bebany and others—Thakurdas and D., and Tobin and R.

ARRIVALS.—SEPTEMBER 12.

Williamson, Surg-Major, on duty, from Baroda.
Paull Major, Lancashire Fusiliers, on leave, from Mhow.
Montanaro, Lieut, Royal Artillery, on leave, from Bolarum.

DEPARTURE.—SEPTEMBER 14.

Rowlandson, Major, 7th Bombay N I, on leave, to Ahmednuggur.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Major M. R. WYER, Offg. Comdt., B.V.R.C.

Bombay, September 15, 1884.

There will be drill in the Town Hall on Wednesday next, the 17st inst., at 9 p. m., sharp.

The range at Colaba is not available for practice for the Bombay Volunteers Rifle Corps every day, from 4 p.m., from this date, Tuesdays and Fridays excepted.

By order,
A. H. ATKINSON, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R. C.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjutant General's Office—Head quarters.

Poona, 12th September, 1884.

H E the C-in-C is pleased to make the following appointments :—

9th Regt N I—Lieut R D Broome, Offg Wing Officer 21st N I, to Officiate as Wing Officer on probation.

10th Regt N I—Lieut Col E. Cunningham, S C, 2nd in Command, 7th N I (Offg Adjt Genl at Army Head quarters), to Officiate as Comdt, during the absence of Lieut Col Blowers on furlough, or until further orders.

23rd Regt N I—Capt. L F Heath, Wing Officer, to be Wing Comdr, vice Major Coulson deceased.

I—Surgn Major J Williamson, A M D, and Surgn J W H Flanagan, A M D, are transferred from General duty, Mhow Circle, to General duty, Quetta dist.

II—Surgn H Martin, A M D, on General duty, Presy circle, is transferred to General duty, Quetta Dis.

The undermentioned Officer returned to duty by permission of the Secy of State for India on the 8th Sept 1884 :—

Surgn D A Patterson, M D, Secy to the Surgn Genl with the Government of Bombay.

Under instructions from the Director Gene of Military Education, Mrs F E R Godson is appointed a Third Class Army School-mistress with effect from the 15th Jan 1884, and posted to the Royal Artillery at Aden.

I M D—Bgde Surgn C K Coleston, in India for six months, from date of Departure on private affairs.

[This cancels the leave granted to Bgde Surgn Coleston in G O G No. 330 of 1884.]

BENGAL GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Calcutta Government Gazette*, Sept. 10.)

Mr A W R Cadell, Asst Magte and Colr, Patna, is vested with the powers of a Depy Colr.

Mr A Smith, Offg Comr, Presidency Divn, is confirmed in that apptmt, from 1st July, 1884, vice Mr J Monro, retd.

Mr C T Metcalfe, C S I, Offg Opium Agent, Behar, to be Comr of the Orissa Divn and Supdt of the Tributary Mehals, Cuttack, vice Mr A Smith, but will continue to act in his present apptmt.

Mr J A Hopkins, Magte and Colr, Noakholly, on leave, to be a Magte and Colr, first grade, vice Mr C T Metcalfe, C S I.

Mr E H Ruddock, Magte and Colr, Rajshahye, to be a Magte and Colr, second grade, vice Mr J A Hopkins.

Mr P Nolan, Offg Magte and Colr, Shahabad, to be a Magte and Colr, third grade, vice Mr E H Ruddock.

Mr Nolan will continue to act in second grade of Magtes and Colrs.

Mr A W Paul, Tempy Jt-Magte and Depy Colr, first grade, is confirmed in that grade, vice Mr P Nolan.

Mr Paul will continue to act as Inspr-Genl of Registration.

Mr R Cornish, Jt-Magte and Depy Colr, second grade temply to be a Jt-Magte and Depy Colr, first grade, vice Mr A W Paul.

Mr Cornish will continue to act as Magte and Colr of Midnapore.

Mr G Stevenson, Tempy Jt-Magte and Depy Colr, second grade, is confirmed in that grade, vice Mr A W Paul.

Mr H Farrer, Offg Jt-Magte and Depy Colr, Ranegunge, Burdwan, is transfd to Moorshedabad, and posted to the sudder station of that dist.

Lieut-Govr appoints Mr H C Clogg coun temply to be an addnl Depy Comr of Police for the Town of Calcutta, from Sept 5.

Forest Department—3rd Septr—Mr R H Heinig, Asst Conar of Forests, is posted to the charge of the Kurseong Forest Div from 9th Septr 1884, the date on which he returns from privilege leave.

Mr W G L Cotton, Exe Engr, first grade, has been granted by H M's Secy of State for India an extension of one month's furlough.

Surg W A Gilligan made over charge of the Durbhunga Jail to Mr J C Price, in 15th Aug 1884.

MR. C. A. GRAVES,
SURGEON DENTIST,
NO. 14, RAMPART-ROW,
OPPOSITE WATSON'S HOTEL.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 3, H RNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON,
MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 9 A. M. TO 5 P. M.
No. 23, RAMPART ROW,
Opposite the Floral Fountain, next to *Bombay Gazette* Office.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* POONA AGENCY.

FROM this date we have appointed Messrs. COOPER, MADON and Co. our Agents at Poona for the sale of

The *Bombay Gazette* Daily,
" " " Overland Summary,
" " " Weekly Budget,
" " " Bi-weekly,
The Indian Travellers' Guide,
Maclean's Guide to Bombay,

and for all other publications issuing from this office.

Apply at Messrs. COOPER, MADON and Co.'s Branch Establishment, East-street, Poona.

DEFECTIVE OR FAILING SIGHT.

THE sense of sight is so valuable that the importance of perfect and carefully adjusted spectacles can scarcely be overrated; although the wearing of single eye-glasses should be strictly avoided, we have the highest medical authority, confirmed by daily experience, that imperfect glasses, together with the haphazard plan of selection generally employed, are frequent causes of irremediable injury to the sight; and as no present economy can compensate for such a loss, it behoves all to be cautious how they are tempted to use the common pebble or glass spectacles now so generally sold.

For the guidance of those who are using pebble spectacles, it may be stated that when the pebbles are cut *against* the grain, and not polished on the principle which has been universally declared the most appropriate based on scientific research, they are injurious to the sight.

Unadvisable as the unnecessary wearing of spectacles undoubtedly is, the common notion that their use should be postponed to the utmost is proved beyond dispute to be a grave mistake.

Being in possession of all the optical instruments taken over by us from Dr. A. Menies, we are not only in a position to suit the eye sight to perfection, but to supply different accommodations for each eye which so frequently are needed.

Pamphlet with self-suiting directions free on application

C. MARCKS & Co.

43, Rampart-row, Bombay.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

WORSLEY—September 8, at Poona, the wife of Colonel Worsley, Royal Artillery, of a daughter.
HOMAN—September 9, at Ajmere, Rajpootana, the wife of E. N. Homan, Esqr., of a daughter.

DEATHS.

BETHAM—September 1, on board the s.s. Sutlej, George Gresham, the only son of G. K. Betham, Deputy Conservator of Forests, Satara, and of Charlotte, his wife.
D'CRUZ—September 13, at her residence, Dhobie Talao, Anna D'Cruz, sister of Mr. C. D. Netto, aged 78 years.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

ALEXANDER—September 9, at Woshulli Wontanged, Coorg, the wife of Mr. A. L. Alexander, of a son.
BROOKE—September 6, at Jamalpore, the wife of J. Stuart Brooke, Medical Officer, E. I. R., of a daughter.
BROWNE—September 8, at Naini Tal, the wife of Captain J. Browne, the Devonshire Regiment, Station Staff Monpani, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

KING—WILKINSON—September 6, at the Cathedral, Calcutta, Edward J. King, of Calcutta, to Alice Ethelreda, only daughter of H. B. Wilkinson, Esq., London.

DEATH.

DUMAINE—September 6, at Chandernagor, Marie Louise Dumaine née DaCosta, veuve de feu Charles Francois Dumaine, de Bordeaux, Consul de France à Calcutta.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1884.

THE appointment of Major Alikhanoff—who appears to have been given brevet rank by either Reuter or the Czar *ad hoc*—to the chief post of the Russian Delimitation Commission will probably strike the Anglo-Indian Commission as a *mauvaise plaisanterie*. The gallant Turkoman, in the first place, is not in rank or title on an equality with Major-General Sir Peter Lumsden, who is President of the English Commission. It is usual to appoint a man of equal rank and status to meet a foreign representative on such occasions. A very few years since Major Alikhanoff would have been denounced by the Russians themselves, who now deem him a fit companion for an English major-general of long service and assured position, as little better than a brigand and a man-stealer, whom it would be a Christian duty to knock on the head. When the fortune of war went against his tribe, he took service with the conquerors, who made use of his talents to secure the submission of the Mervians. He is now sent to do his share in settling the Russo-Afghan frontier. Why he, rather than another? Evidently the astute Muscovites have not done this solely *in order* to have a joke at the expense of the English Commission. There is evidently a political purpose in view. By employing a Turkoman to draw the boundary line of the territory which Russia claims by virtue of her newly acquired sovereignty over the Turkomans, she will interest the tribal patriotism of the race in extending her own dominions. She desires to impress her subjects in these distant regions that they will still have a career; that it will still lie open to them to procure fame and prosperity, if not actual plunder, at the expense of their neighbours; and that instead of having to fear the heavy arm of Russia, they may count upon its sustaining them in pushing on to fresh fields and pastures new. It is wise to notice betimes a tendency, of which there were other indications before this striking manifestation of either was given to the Asiatic world.

IT was not to be supposed that the suggestion that while there was yet time the public voice should make itself heard on the subject of the qualifications of the individual who is to be our next Governor, should recommend itself to a contemporary which is very hard of hearing in respect to any new departure in politics. For that matter, politics, whether new or old, are now scarcely in our contemporary's line. A double acrostic or a hard case is more to its taste, and politics are a bore and a weariness of the flesh. What else can they be to those who don't understand them, and don't want to? As we cannot have any support in that quarter, we will do the best we can on our own account. We hold it to be of the highest importance to the future of this Presidency that, at a time when Western India is inspired by a new spirit, and is taking thought for material and intellectual and moral developments hitherto deemed hopeless, the Government should be entrusted to a man capable of guiding her in the way and sustaining and stimulating her steps. Does any one suppose that a "fossil colonial" or a tape-bound Anglo-Indian official of the routine type, is the man for the situation? Yet if Bombay does not make her voice heard very distinctly, the chances are altogether against the selection of a statesman of a right stamp. Bombay does not presume to give to the Ministry a *congé d'elire* in favour of any specified individual. But we have a right to explain our views as to the kind of man we want, and, to make our meaning more clear, to indicate pretty plainly the kind of man we don't want. The actual choice will, of course, still rest with our betters. But the interests involved are those of this community, and we have a right to be considered and heard when the choice is made. For some time there was a hope, and indeed there seemed to be something more than a hope, that the next Governor of Bombay would be Sir Evelyn Baring. Now it seems that his services in Egypt are considered so indispensable that he cannot be spared for Bombay. If this be so, it will be a great loss to Western India, and the gain to Egypt is, to say the least, problematical. Sir Evelyn Baring was understood to go unwillingly to that mysterious land where Lord Dufferin had just left Memnon—with his lips trembling responsive to the dawn, though they had as yet emitted no sound—in order to make them speak the words of progress and civilization which mankind, including the English Ministry, longed to hear. Sir Evelyn did not flatter himself that he could complete the beautiful miracle which his predecessor had so hopefully begun. It must be admitted by his best friends that he has not succeeded in making Memnon articulate a single word of promise to anybody, except indeed it was to the Mahdi, and M. de Barrére, who should not have been within earshot at all. The outlook now is not more hopeful than it was. Whatever may be the outcome of Lord Northbrook's mission, Sir Evelyn Baring must feel unhappy at Cairo. If Mr. Gladstone himself were to go there, he could not undo the muddle which is the result of the most marvellous series of political blunders which we have seen in these latter years. Any one will do as well as Sir Evelyn to preside at the Egyptian chaos for the next four or five years, and see what is evolved out of it. He would be much better employed in helping on the development of Western India than in worrying himself and hazarding his reputation uselessly in Egypt. He is an able and hardworking administrator, with a full knowledge of Indian needs and capabilities, and as Governor of Bombay he would be able to make his influence felt at Simla and in London. He has far-reaching views in regard to the possibility of extending trade and stimulating industry. He would not have to learn his business; nothing in Bombay would be strange or difficult to him. He would know the people and the official hierarchy, their wants and hopes, from the very first. Such a man would be worth two Governors with everything to learn. It would be much better to employ the experience and the known capacity of Sir Evelyn Baring in the furtherance of the welfare of the sixteen millions of people in the Western Presidency, than to allow both to be wasted and discredited in the luckless attempt to reconcile the interests of four millions of miserable fellaheen to the rapacity of the European bondholders. That is not a noble mission for any English statesman of character and brains, and it has not hitherto been a very successful one.

THE weather of the Bombay Presidency during the week just ended may be epitomized by saying that in the north there has been a great deal too much rain, in the Konkan a sufficient quantity, and in the south-east a serious deficiency. The excessive rain over the Satpura Hills, the flooding of the Nerbudda, Taptee, [illegible] railway and other property have been already made known in Bombay, by telegram and otherwise. From the reports of the Meteorological Department it appears that this excessive rain has been due to the passage of a small atmospheric disturbance across the peninsula, from the head of the Bay of Bengal—where the disturbance was nothing more than an ordinary barometric depression—to the head of the Arabian Sea—where it had developed into a well-defined cyclone. This disturbance was first noticed by the Bengal Meteorological Office on the 31st August. From that day to the 4th September it remained over Lower Bengal, and was considered of no importance except as a source of local rain. By the morning of the 5th it had moved a little westward, and during the two previous days had caused at Calcutta the fall of 8½ inches of rain which we noticed last week. By the morning of the 6th it had moved considerably westward and was reported to be over Chutia Nagpore and Orissa. It appeared still to be of little importance, however, and the Bengal Meteorological Office stated that it was apparently disappearing. But by the next morning, the 7th, it had become more strongly developed, and its centre had travelled as far westward as Jubbulpore. There had been heavy rain the previous twenty-four hours over all the hill districts of the Central Provinces: at Jubbulpore 3·08 inches, at Seoni 8·60 inches, at Hoshungabad 5·37 inches, and at Khundwa 2·94 inches. The floods at Kamptee on this day were of a serious character, and caused some distress amongst the poorer classes. By Monday morning the disturbance, which had become much more pronounced, and indeed was now reported by the Bombay Meteorological Office to be a small cyclone, had travelled still further, and its centre was a little to the west of Indore. On this morning heavy rain was reported to have fallen over Central India, Berars, and Gujerat. At Chikalda they had the excessive fall of 12·30 inches, 8·25 of which had occurred in twelve hours. A portion of the Holkar State Railway near the Nerbudda river was destroyed; and on the G. I. P. Railway a temporary bridge near Bhosawul was washed away, causing the detention of the homeward mails. By the next morning the centre of the cyclone was reported by the Bombay Meteorological Office to be a little west of Rajkote, and to be passing 150 miles south of Kurrachee; and during the previous twenty-four hours there had been a strong gale blowing at Surat and 6·26 inches of rain, most of which had fallen within five hours. Floods had occurred throughout Gujerat, the Nerbudda had risen 32 feet, and the Taptee 41—only 4 feet lower than last year. Surat was to a great extent under water. The B. B. and C. I. Railway had been damaged between Keem and Panolee, and also at the Kankra Khari river; and the Simla mails bearing important despatches from the Viceroy were delayed. By the evening of the same day the cyclone had passed out into the Arabian Sea, and on Wednesday morning was lost to further observation. In many points this storm resembled the one which in July last year caused the memorable Surat floods. Its path was almost identical. Like the last year's cyclone it was of a comparatively mild character on the Bengal side, and became more and more developed as it neared the western coast; and, also like its predecessor, it hovered about the place of its origin some days before it passed westward. Indeed, the only important difference between the two has been one of intensity, the storm of last year having been of considerable violence from the beginning. Now that the weather of India is the subject of systematic study, it is beginning to be popularly known that storms and disturbances such as that of which we have above given the history are common phenomena in the meteorology of the country. It should also be widely understood that so sure as these storms pass over the hill districts of the Central Provinces, Berars, and Gujerat, so sure will the rivers which drain those districts be seriously flooded; and that a disturbance, which on the Bengal side has been of a comparatively insignificant character, when it reaches the Satpura and Maha Deva ranges, may by drawing the moisture-laden winds from the west coast up the flanks of those ranges become developed into a storm of some violence. It is a pity that a moisture-bearing disturbance of a mild character does not cross the peninsula in lower latitudes; its moisture would be greatly welcomed by the thirsty regions of the south.

WE are glad to hear that the difficulty which had arisen between the Government and Mr. Cummoo Sulliman in regard to the dispensary for women and children is likely to be adjusted without any modification of the original proposals. It will be remembered that a few months ago Mr. Cummoo Sulliman, seeing the need there was of an institution where women and children of the poorer classes could receive medical attendance, came forward and with great benevolence and public spirit offered to build a dispensary conditionally upon the Government providing a suitable site on the esplanade and making arrangements for the maintenance. The offer was gratefully accepted, and the Municipality, on being applied to, agreed to contribute Rs. 500 per month for three years towards defraying the expense of maintaining the dispensary. Anticipating, no doubt, when he made the offer that arrangements would be made for the permanent maintenance of the institution, and fearing that on the expiration of three years he would be called upon to bear the expense of carrying on the dispensary, Mr. Cummoo Sulliman, through Mr. Sorabjee Bengalee, honorary secretary to the Medical Women Fund, addressed the Government on the subject, expressing reluctance to go on with the scheme unless a more permanent force were given to the arrangements contemplated. The Government have consequently issued a Resolution which ought to re-assure the generous donor and dispel any doubts he may have entertained. They point out that though the Municipality has undertaken to contribute Rs. 500 for three years only, there is no doubt that, considering the usefulness of the institution, the support will be continued beyond that period. In the improbable event, however, of the Municipality declining to accept any further liability, the Government express their willingness to defray all the expenses themselves. No doubt, after this emphatic assurance, Mr. Cummoo Sulliman will not hesitate any longer in the matter. The same Resolution deals with the Cama Obstetric Hospital in connection with the Bombay International Exhibition. The proposal has been made that in the event of the Exhibition being held in the cold weather of 1886-87, the erection of the hospital should be pushed forward with a view of adapting it into one of the courts before using it for its legitimate purpose. The Committee, however, object to this proposal, and have made representations to Government on the subject. Government on the other hand do not seem to think there are reasonable grounds for these objections. They admit that it would be a matter for regret if the application of the hospital to its proper purpose were long delayed. At the same time they point out that even if the building were lent as proposed, the delay involved would be inconsiderable. Besides, it would be a matter for serious consideration as to whether the carrying on of the Exhibition in the immediate vicinity would not render the building for the time being unsuitable for the purposes of an obstetric hospital, and whether it would not be safer to accommodate the patients in a temporary hospital, in some other locality, until the close of the

LETTER FROM PARIS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

PARIS, AUGUST 22.

WHEN I took my letter to the post last week, I had not yet seen the *Journal Officiel* of the day. If I had I could have announced the promulgation as law by the President of the Republic of the revisionary measures passed at Versailles by the Assemblée Nationale, whose extraordinary doings I have chronicled. Some change has been made in the matter of elections—impossible to explain without taking up one or two additional columns—the powers of the Senate have in some degree been modified, and what is the most important, the following clauses established as law :—(*a.*) The Republican form of government cannot be made the object of a proposition of revision. (*b.*) Members of families which have reigned in France are ineligible for the presidency of the Republic. So no more *coups d'état* to blacken history, and so also much pruned the ambition of our friend in the Avenue d'Antin, ready, as you know, to lead in any capacity, as president, king, first consul, or emperor. Poor Prince Jerome! Your chance was but a poor one before. What is it now?

You remember the long account I gave of the crime of Paul Berthauld (*Bombay Gazette* of July 28), who murdered his old grandfather and his grandfather's house-keeper down at Feurs. I said at the time, "Let the guillotine do its work, unless justice is to become a bye-word throughout the length and breadth of France." The guillotine has done its work, and Paul Berthauld has gone to his long account.

TELEGRAMS

THE ZHOB VALLEY EXPEDITI

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)
ZANDRA, THROUGH KACH, S

All correspondence for the force shou
dressed to Quetta throughout the expediti
The 4th relieve the 12th Bombay In
Pishin and Zandra, the latter concentr
Gwal early in November.

THE CALCUTTA MUNICIPALITY AND THE GOVERNMENT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)
CALCUTTA, SE

The Municipal Commissioners have ma
more effort to move the Lieutenant-Gover
his determination to rat a slight upon th
long and able letter has been addressed
Chairman to the Government, explaining w
Commissioners have done and have in p
in regard to sanitary improvement and
and making a last appeal for a reconsidera
their decision appointing a special Commiss
Commissioners point out that the remark
Lieutenant-Governor's last letter that the
ment of a Sanitary Committee by the C
sioners was proof of good grounds exist
Government action is misplaced, as the p
for that Committee was publicly brought
long before the Commissioners or the Gh
had the slightest inkling of a desire on t
of the Government to appoint a similar C
sion. The letter proceeds to say that
within His Honour's power to have affor
valuable encouragement to the pioneers of
tion among the native community, by
them that their labours were not hinde
frustrated and their success discredited
agitation got up by two or three of their
opponents, who have all along endeavou
bring into disrepute the legislation of 1876
the Lieutenant-Governor, in the present
only seen fit to place himself at the
of the sanitary upheaval which is
place among the native community in Ca
instead of lending his powerful support
detractors, it is hard to fix any limit to the
which he could have carried the people wi
in effecting during the remaining years
tenure of offices. It is suggested that there
easy and ample way yet open to the Lieut
Governor for satisfying any doubt he ma
entertain as to whether the Corporati
neglecting the health of the populati
Calcutta, without recourse to an unprecedent
unparalleled supersession of the Municipal C
sioners, which the appointment of a Com
will entail. The Commissioners ask His Hono
postpone the sitting of the Commission for
days, and depute the Sanitary Commissio
any other officer in whom the Lieutenant-Gov
has confidence to make an unofficial inqui
report whether the Commissioners have,
account they give, in any way exaggera
misrepresented their action, and also wh
they have not fully probed to the b
all the sanitary wounds of the town,
are not doing their best to heal
The Commissioners most earnestly press
His Honour the justice of not refu
this request. If, however, he is inexorable
resolved to inflict an indelible stigma on the
poration of Calcutta, they request that Mr. Co
the nominee of the Corporation, may be relie
his official duties as Secretary to the Boar
Revenue, to enable him to give proper attentio
the work of the Commission as the representa
of the Municipality.

THE GWALIOR FORTRESS.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)
MORAR, SEPT.

General Fourness Wilson, Military mem
the Viceregal Council, and a special staff of o
sit here as a Commission about the 12th Nove
to consider the question of restoring the for
of Gwalior to the Maharajah Scindiah, als
abandoning Morar as a British cantonment.
General Leslie, Inspector-General of Arti
in India, arrives here in the beginning of
month to prepare his report against the asse
Commission:
The Viceroy [illegible]
ber, probably accompanied by the Comma
Chief of India, and if the Commission recomm
the restitution His Excellency will personally
nounce the good news to Scindiah.
During the visit of the Prince of Wales
Gwalior in 1876 the Maharajah, in reply to
inquiry of His Royal Highness whether he co
do anything for him, asked why the Brit
Government had not restored the fortre
as promised. The Prince promised to
an inquiry, and subsequently urged
matter on Government, who in turn referred t
question to Lord Napier of Magdala, then C
mander-in-Chief of India. Lord Napier advo
the rendition of the fortress, but point'd out th
the whole British cantonment of troops co
paid by the Maharajah Scindiah, and
the abolition of the cantonment would inve
a loss to the British Government. Scindiah
his turn said that all he wanted was the fortre
He preferred the British cantonment remaini
as its presence helped to keep his own troops
check. An estimate was then drawn up of the c
of the barracks and other buildings in the cant
ment, and Scindiah was asked if he would pay
it. He declined under the advice of some wily Br
min, who suggested that the British were tired
Morar, and that the mortality among their troo
was so great that they had decided to give it u
and if Scindiah waited and showed unconcern h
might eventually get everything for nothing. H
Highness displayed no little chagrin when he di
covered that he had let the matter slip out of hi
hands. Since then, however, Morar has by th
arduous efforts of General Massy and Colon
Play air been reorganized, particularly in a sani
tary point of view, and for the last two years n
epidemic has appeared, while in Gwalior, three
miles away the death-rate average forty a da
from cholera.
The receipt of the news regarding the Commi
sion has caused much apprehension here, as th
rendition would entail many changes. The Mi
tary Member, General Wilson, it is reported, h
strongly advocated the scheme, and it is owing
his efforts on behalf of Scindia that the matter
about to attain a crisis.

AUSTRALIAN NEWS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

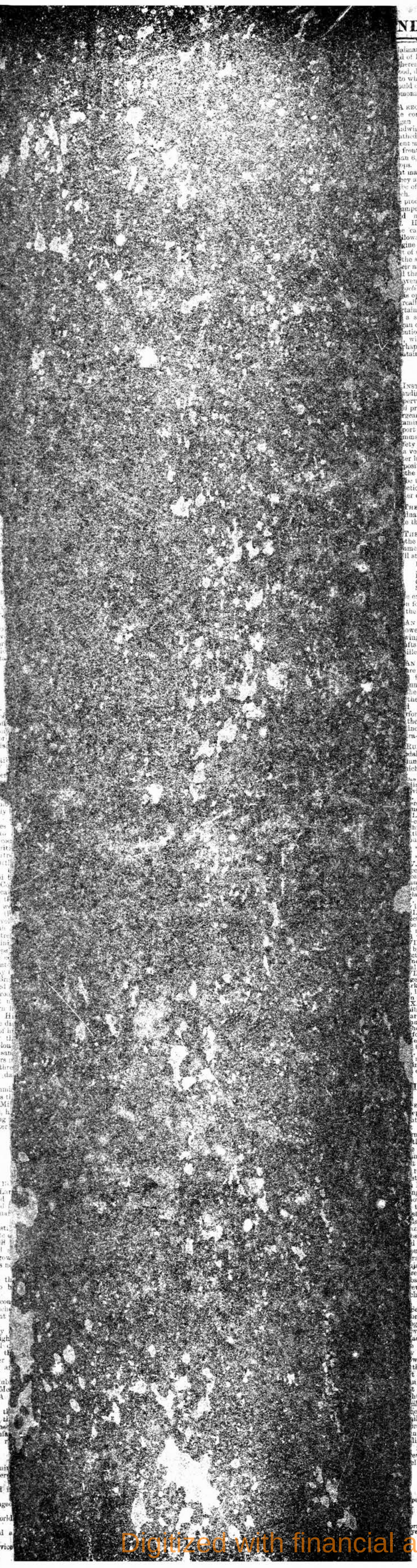
VICTORIA.

COLOMBO, SEPT. 1

There has been some excitement over the Lan
in Victoria. A monster meeting was held
Ballarat to denounce the Bill as being opposed
mining interests, but the meeting was almost equal
divided.
A statement by the Premier in the Legislat
Assembly restored confidence, and a long debate o
the second reading concluded at last. The Bill
now in committee. Mr. Mirams submitted a
amendment that no further alienation of Crow
lands should take place. The amendment is n
likely to be carried.
The Legislative Council is still discussing th
Mining on Private Property Bill, which was to b
sent at once to the Assembly.
A debate was begun in the Council on the secon
reading of the Bill to amalgamate the two branch
of the legal profession. Probably it will be sent
a Select Committee.
The Scots Church Bill is progressing slowly
the Assembly, as it comes on only once fortnigh
Mr. Harper began a speech against the Bill o
August 6, delivered the middle portion on th
20th, and promised to conclude on September
The periodical elections for the Council a
about to be held.
The Governor has been entertained by the club
Mr. Barrière, entertained at a luncheon in Me
bourne, prognosticated a great future for A
tralian wines.
A correspondence is going on between th
postal authorities and the representatives of th
Orient Company regarding the advertisement ha
by the latter which the former considered unfa
to the P. and O. Co. The matter has been r
ferred to the head office.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

Diamond drills are to be supplied to seven min
ing districts to be worked for the year at Gover
ment expense.
Several fresh cases of small-pox have occurred i
Sydney, but the disease is spreading slowly.
Copious rains have fallen and completely change
the crop prospects, but more are still needed.
Beach beat Hanlan by six lengths for the world
championship.
The New South Wales Land Bill has passed a
second reading.
Colonel Williams of the Indian Remount service



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laimant will make his first appearance at the East-
d of London, where he has a band of devoted
herents. Much of his future will, it is under-
ood, depend upon the terms of his ticket-of-leave,
to which may be introduced restrictions which
uld consign him to obscurity so far as public
monstrations are concerned.

A RECENT number of the *English Mechanic* records
e completion of what is said to be the largest
gan in the world. It was built by Walcker, of
dwigsburg, and has just been placed in the
thedral Church of Riga. This colossal instru-
ent measures 36 feet in width, 32 feet from back
front, and is 65 feet high. It contains no less
an 6,826 pipes, distributed amongst 124 sounding
ops. Most of the pipes are constructed of metal,
t many are of wood, especially the larger ones.
hey are of all shapes and sizes, from the giant
e of 32 feet down to the tiny whistle of only an
ch. Almost every variety of tone and pitch can
produced by this "king of instruments," the
mpet and the trombone, the fiddle and the flute,
d many other instruments, are all represent-
. Human power is not called upon to supply
e capacious lungs of this musical giant, the
llows-feeders being worked by means of a water-
gine of four horse-power. In glancing over the
of stops, some fine-sounding names occur, and
the sounds which they yield are as beautiful as
eir names would suggest, it will be readily admit-
d that the instrument is capable of producing
avenly music. Among such names are *Vox*
gelica, *Harmonia Æthera*, *Voix Céleste*, &c.
s open to question, however, whether the above
really the largest organ in the world, and it
rtainly is not if we take the total number of pipes
a standard of comparison. The Albert Hall
gan contains 7,428 pipes and 111 stops, not to
ention the Roosevelt organ in Garden City, N.
, with 7,031 pipes and 115 sounding stops; and
haps one or two others might be mentioned as
taining more pipes, though fewer stops.

MILITARY NEWS.

INSTRUCTIONS have been issued to officers com-
nding Volunteer Corps, in view to a closer
pervision being exercised, with regard to the care
d preservation of the arms in their charge. The
rgeant instructor of each corps is in future to
amine the rifles once every three months, and to
port any cases of neglect or carelessness to the
mmandant, who is to be held responsible for the
fety and effective condition of the arms. Further,
a volunteer should be found to be lax in looking
er his rifle, he will thenceforth be required to
posit it in the armoury after each parade. Such
the arms as are not regularly seen on parade are
be taken into the armoury quarterly for the in-
ction of the commanding officer, or of some
er officer deputed by him for that purpose.

THE Government of India have decided that the
finance Department is a graded department,
e the Military Account Department.

THE fixed establishment of the warrant grades
the Public Works Department under the Gov-
ment of India has been somewhat reduced, and
ll stand as follows from the 12th June, 1884:—

Deputy Commissaries	2
Assistant Commissaries.....	2
Deputy Assistant Commissaries.....	4
Conductors	19
Sub-Conductors	32

e excess is to be absorbed by making no promo-
n for the second vacancy that may occur in each
the three highest grades.

AN orderly-room serjeant is in future to be
owed, when on the voyage to and from India, to
wing of not less than four companies, or to mixed
ffs of the same strength, or to three batteries of
illery. He will receive 6d. per day extra pay.

AN alteration in the mode of calculating the
re of merit of Volunteer Corps has been ordered.
figure of merit by which the proficiency of a
unteer Corps will be measured is the average
the individual firing, *i.e.*, the total points divided
the number of officers, non-commissioned officers,
d men who commenced the practice. The
rformances of officers are always to be included
the annual musketry return, and they are to
included when calculating the "percentage of
re-efficients."

RULES for conducting the competition for the
dal to be awarded to the best shot amongst the
unteers in India are published. The rules,
ich are to be strictly observed, is as follows:—
The [illegible] will be competed for by the [illegible]
h each corps, to [illegible] (in-
ding officers) of those members who completed
ividual firing.
. The names of those men available are to be
ered in separate registers immediately the
ual course is concluded.
I. The medal will be awarded to that officer,
commissioned officer, or volunteer who obtains
highest aggregate score in the following com-
tion:—

unds at 200 yards standing	At a	third-class
„ „ 500 yards kneeling	{ target.	
„ „ 800 yards	{ Any military position.	At a first-class { target.

V. The competition is to take place in the pre-
ce of a committee composed of the commanding
er or adjutant, a volunteer officer, and a non-
mmissioned officer of the corps, and members of
ich will be required to compete, and sign at foot
clause X.
. The competition is to be concluded on the
it is commenced.
II. A serjeant instructor or, in his absence, a
ected non-commissioned officer of the corps is
be stationed in the markers' butt to superintend
marking, and see that it is correctly signalled,
who will be held responsible for the same.
III. The targets and registers are to be compar-
by the committee on the conclusion of the
ctice at each distance, and any discrepancies
nd are to be at once added or deducted from the
l points on each register.
III. In the case of corps firing at canvas
gets, the employment of an officer in the
rkers' butt, in addition to the serjeant instruc-
is compulsory, and he will also be required to
n the certificate above referred to.
X. The competition is to take place as soon as
ible after the annual course is concluded, as is to
arranged for under the orders of general officers
mmanding divisions and districts. The registers
he practice, with the certificate attached, are to
forwarded to Deputy Assistant Adjutants-
eral for Musketry of circles, for examination
transmission to the Adjutant-General.
. The medal will be the property of the winner,
may be worn in uniform on the right breast
ing his service in the volunteer force, irrespec-
of the corps in which it was won.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORTS.

EPT. 13.—The barometer, with a few local
eptions, has given way over Northern and
ntral India, as well as in the Deccan and Ganjam,
has risen along the west coast and in the
natic. The change in either direction has been,
the whole, moderate or slight, so that the rela-
e distribution is maintained comparatively un-
nged. The wind has backed to south-south-
st in Bombay, but has changed little elsewhere.
remains generally south-westerly in Gujarat,
sterly to north-westerly over Central and South
India, southerly over the Bay and in Lower
ngal, and very variable in Upper India. The
ount and distribution of rainfall is similar
that of yesterday. In Northern and North-
stern India rain is only reported from the
s and from the stations of Roorkee, Benares,
zaribagh, Purneah, Dhubri, Gauhati, and
sagar. Over the Central Provinces, Rajputana,
d the west and south of the peninsula rain,
ough light, is fairly general, but in Sind, the
rars, the Deccan, and nearly the whole of
jarat none is reported. Rain to-day:—Jubbul-
re, Ratnaghery, and Moulmein, over 1 inch;
sagar, Bombay and Madras, over ½ inch.
eviously, Pachmarhi had 7¼ inches; Jhansi, 2½
ches; Silchar, 1¾ inches; Hamirpur, ½ inch.

Sept. 14.—Reports to-day are too scanty to
rd more than a general idea of the changes in
gress. They show that the barometer is falling
wly throughout nearly the whole of India.
adings are highest in Travancore and lowest in
Indus valley, but a large area of relatively
pressure exists over Ganjam, Chutia Nagpur,
wer Bengal, and Behar. The wind has shifted
the south-east on the Ganjam and Orissa coast,
t elsewhere is little changed. Heavy falls of
n have occurred at two stations in the N. W. P.,
t with these exceptions the rainfall remains
ht and partial. In Punjab and Bengal slight
il showers are reported; in the Central Pro-
ces rain, though more general, is not heavy;
ilo over the peninsula, with the exception of
re western stations, the only place reporting
n is Karnool. Rain to-day:—Mirzapur, 6 inches;
lghar, 4 inches; Nagpur and Moulmein,
inches; Naini Tal and Mangalore, ½ inch.
eviously, Rae Bareilly had, inch; Pachmarhi and
llore, ½ inch.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Colaba.		Fort.		Esplanade.		Byculla.	
	In.	cts.	In.	cts.	In.	cts.	In.	cts.
Previously regtd..	57	92	66	29	66	25	62	48
pt. 12. Friday.....	0	41	.....		.....		.....	
13. Saturday ...	0	28	0	64	0	85	1	06
14. Sunday	.....		0	21	0	10	0	22
Total	57	98	67	14	68	20	63	76
rresponding date last year	72	05	76	76	74	70	84	11

POLO ON THE MAIDAN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—As a non-polo player and a non-cricketer, I should esteem it a favour if you would allow me a portion of your valuable space to express an opinion which must be common to a great many besides myself in Bombay. It is that, if the object Government has in view in allowing polo to be played in front of the Gymkhana on two evenings only in the week, be in order that the ground may be devoted to the amusement of a larger section of the community, then there can be no doubt that Government has signally failed in its philanthropic endeavours. For no one who has been present on polo evenings can have failed to notice the very large concourse of natives, principally Hindoos and Mahomedans, who come to look on at the sport and take the most lively interest in the game, to judge from the cheers with which they greet each goal scored. On non-polo evenings there are a comparatively small number of natives present. The native cricketers have undisputed use of the maidan during the whole of Sunday, and if Government wish to please the greatest number of the inhabitants of Bombay, they will certainly not restrict polo in front of the Gymkhana to two evenings a week.

ONE OF THE SPECTATORS.

Bombay, Sept. 13.

EMPLOYMENT IN CIVIL LIFE FOR RESERVE SOLDIERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Horse Guards General Order No. 79, dated the 1st June last, directed the registration of soldiers' names at depôt centres, in view to their receiving assistance, at the time of their passing to the reserve, in obtaining employment in civil life within county limits.
The instructions thus issued have resulted in a suggestion to develop county agencies, for the purpose of placing reserve soldiers in such positions as they are qualified to occupy, after the performance of meritorious service in county regiments; and, in initiating a scheme with this object, which may, it is hoped, assume a national character, it is thought possible, not only to unite the regular, militia, and volunteer battalions belonging to the several territorial regiments associated with each county, but to secure the co-operation of county and municipal authorities, as well as of local employers of labour, in a movement which aims at the moral improvement of British soldiers, and the consolidation of our army system.
I submit, for your consideration, that if county responsibility be acknowledged, not only in regard to the character of recruits furnished to county regiments, but in the matter of the return of soldiers to civil life within county limits, when their period of service with the colours is completed, it may be possible to give to the army the national character which is contemplated by the present system of distribution, and the reliance which the country places in its Reserve forces.
It may be accepted that employment is the best reward which the country can offer to deserving soldiers; and as military training is, day by day, being brought into harmony with national life, the aim of soldiers will be to qualify by means of military service for success in civil life, the army seeking to offer itself to the country as the best training ground for the youth of the nation.
There are this year for return from India some 6,501 time-expired, and 1,061 invalid soldiers, whose establishment in civil life, in the counties and towns of Great Britain, is a matter of grave concern. The actual number of men transferred from the regular army to the 1st class Army Reserve in 1883 amounted to 14,991. Unless the country agrees to co-operate with the army in arranging for their employment, the condition under which these soldiers return to their homes brings discredit, not only upon the army, but upon the country at large; and adds materially to the difficulty experienced in obtaining recruits by voluntary enlistment.
In seeking your sympathy for the effort which is now being made by the regimental officers of the army, in behalf of soldiers of established good character; and in asking you to support it with your best endeavours, I do so in the belief that the idea of providing employment for men who give many of the best years of their lives to the service of their country, will commend itself to every patriotic Englishman.—I have, &c.,

E. F. CHAPMAN, Colonel,
Military Secretary to the Commander-in-Chief in India.
Army Head-quarters, Bengal, Simla, Sept. 3.

POONA RACES, 1884.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

PATRON:
H. E. the Right Hon. Sir James Fergusson, Bart., K.C.M.G., C.I.E., Governor of Bombay.
VICE-PATRON:
H. E. General the Hon. A. E. Hardinge, C.B., Commander-in-Chief, Bombay Army.
STEWARDS:

E.P. Robertson, Esq., C.S.	A. Keyser, Esq., C.S.
J. Moore, Esq., C.S.	C. G. W. Macpherson, Esq., C.I.E., C.S.
Col. C. J. Burnett.	Capt. H. C. Hogg.
C. Steel, Esq.	Capt. J. Boyle.
Major G. C. Hogg.	
Surg.-Major A. C. Gaye.	

HONORARY SECRETARY—Col. C. J. Burnett.

JUDGE:	CLERKS OF THE SCALES:
C.G.W. Macpherson, Esq.	C. Steel, Esq.
	A. Keyser, Esq.

CLERKS OF THE COURSE:
H. J. Forster, Esq. J. B. R. Butler, Esq.
STARTER.
Capt. J. Humfrey. Surg.-Major A. C. Gaye.

THIRD DAY, SATURDAY, 13TH SEPTEMBER.

THE Governors cup day is ever regarded as the best day of the meeting, and so far it has certainly been no exception to the rule. The attendance was larger than on either of the two previous days. Speculation opened early; in fact, on the day previous over this race, and several bets were booked to win and for place. Out of the sixteen candidates that accepted, Sherwood and Young Revenge were most in demand. The latter horse, it will be remembered, won this trophy last year. Several of the outsiders were backed at long shots, Robin Gray being one against whom the Metallicians laid 100 to 1. This latter was about the commonest too, being Arab of the whole lot. The others all elicited much admiration in their parade before His Excellency the Governor, the generous donor of the prize. Of the whole field Young Revenge certainly bore away the palm for appearance. Chieftian did not give many the idea of his being the winner, but looked very fit, and of course those who knew his work were confident of his chances. Though the talent perdicted the favorites could not win at the weights, yet many backed them for place. It is a question if the distance had been the least thing longer whether Young Revenge would not have repeated his last year's performance, for at the end he rapidly came through the tiring horses, just got to Sherwoods, head as they passed the post, and would probably have gained on Chieftain in another 100 yards. Any way a thorough good sportsman has won the cup and well deserves the congratulations he has received.
To return to the top of the card the Pony Derby was run off again to-day under the altered scale of weights. General again won the race, but the alteration of the weights made a great difference in the placing of the rest of the field. Colonel Burnett's pony, through the stupidity of his jockey lost a lot of ground at the start, and in his effort to make it up when going up hill soon extinguished the otherwise excellent chance the pony had of winning.
In the Aga Khan's Purse race Dardanelles verified his form of the first day, and won again easily from almost the same field.
The Hack race provided a good show, and this was credited to Mr. Bouman's horse, who was piloted by the accomplished horseman, Mr. Gaye. These disappointed many of his supporters by his performance in the galloway race, which was won in good form by that very handsome horse, Rishan, the property of the Rajah of Paikparah. The bookmakers to-day made up for their bad day on Thursday.

1ST RACE.—"The Pony Derby."—Rs. 1,000; Rs. 500 presented by Abdool Rahman Mineer, Esq., and Rs. 500 added from the Fund; for all Maiden Arab Ponies. Weight for age and inches. Ponies landed after 1st September, 1883, allowed 3 lbs. Winners once 3 lbs; twice 6 lbs; often 7 lbs extra. Distance, 1 mile.

H. H. Aga Khan's c a General, 7st. 2lbs., Comer 1
H. H. Aga Khan's b a Mo ch ol, 7 t. 12lbs. T. Kendall.... 2
Mr. MacDougall's w a trange, 8st. 0 s., Yl all 3
Capt. Hodges's g a Mystic, 7st. 13lbs. Ahmed 0
Mr. Kendall's b a Bantam, 7st. 12 lbs., Wood 0
Mr. Kendall's g a Young Gazelle, 7st. 8lbs., Scobarate ... 0
Colonel Burnett's c a M 5-night, 7st. 7lbs., Rauchum ... 0
Mr. Scampton's c a Longtrump, 7st. 6lbs., Native 0
Colonel Wise's g a Sursati, 7st. 2lbs., Sheslabool 0
Mr. Sedley's g a Dr. Cockie, 9st. 9lbs., Ja ail 0

No Lottery. Betting; 12 to 1 against, General and Moochool; 6 to 1 against Orange; 8 to 1 against Midnight; 12 to 1 against Bantam; 20 to 1 against Young Gazelle, and odds against the remainder. Young Gazelle led out with General and Orange in second place in front of ruck. While Long Trump and midnight got off a long way last. At the ½ mile Moochool drew up to the front with General, Young Gazelle, and Orange pulling back into the ruck. From the 1 mile Midnight began to make up ground rapidly, and on reaching the turn into the straight had caught up the tail end of the ruck run through, and was close on the leaders, but died away at the distance leaving the Agas pair to make a race of it among themselves, General winning by three lengths. Orange passing Midnight at the distance secured barren honors of the third place. Time, 1m. 56s.

2ND RACE.—"The Trial Stakes"—Rs. 600. For all horses. Weight for age and class. Maidens allowed 10 lbs. Winner of previous seasons 3 lbs. extra and current season 5 lbs. extra. Horses landed within 3 months of the meeting allowed 7 lbs. and within 6 months 5 lbs. Distance, 1¼ miles. If only 3 horses in separate interests start ¼ the added money will only be given.

Mr. White's br ans H Lovole, 9st. 6lbs., Bowen..... W 0

3RD RACE.—"The Governor's Cup."—A piece of plate value Rs. 1,000, presented by His Excellency the Right Hon'ble Sir James Fergusson, Bart., K. C. M. G. A handicap for all Arabs. Top weight to be 8st the discretion of the stewards. Distance R. C. and a distance. Four horses in different interests to start or the cup will be withheld. Winner to receive the cup and 60 per cent. of the Stakes; the second horse 30 per cent. of the Stakes the third Horse 10 per cent. of the Stakes.

Colonel Wise's b a h Chieftain, 7st. 9lbs. Ramchurn 1
Mr. MacDoug ll's br a h Sherwood, 10st. 8lbs., Bowen.... 2
Mr. 2 Mool Rahman's b a h Young Revenge, 10st. 3lbs. Vinall 3
Mr. Whitehead's b a h Euphrates, 11st. 0 lbs., Gerard 0
Mr. Aga Jan's b a h Baltic, 8st. 8lbs., Ahmed..... 0
H. H. Aga Khan's b a h Kuchkola, 8st. 7lbs., Hackney.. 0
Mr. Abdool Rahman's w a h The Doctor, 8st. 7lbs., Blackburn..... 0
Mr. Black's g a h Aneer, 8st. 5lbs., Clarke..... 0
Colonel Burnett's br a h Hercules, 8st. 4lbs., Comer ... 0
Mr. Gore's g a h Talisman, 8st. 4lbs., Tingey..... 0
Raja of Paikpara's b a h Shammer, 8st. 3lbs., T. Kendall 0
H. H. Aga Khan's c a h The Earl, 1st. 13lbs., Hassim..... 0
Aga Moochoolsha's br a h Reserved, 7st. 12lbs. Pillaji... 0
Mr. Herbert's b a h Recovery, 7st. 7lbs., Wood 0
H. H. Thakore of Morvi's g a h Robin Gray, 7st. 7lbs., Native..... 0
Mr. S. A. W's g a h Bluebeard, 6st. 9lbs., Native 0

	Rs.	Rs.
Lotteries Tickets...	1,200	1,200
Sherwood	360	360
Abdool Rahman's stable	360	300
Euphrates	130	105
Baltic	110	75
Aga Khan's stable	105	100
Aneer	100	100
Hercules	170	120
Shammer	250	160
Chieftain	90	100
Talisman	30	10
Reserved	35	35
Recovery	80	40
Robin Gray	50	10
Bluebeard	5	5
Total ...	3,095	2,600

Average betting 5 to 2 against Sherwood, 6 to 1 against Young Revenge and Chieftain; 8 to 1 against Hercules, The Doctor, and Euphrates; 20 to 1 against Recovery. The Earl 16 to 1 against Talisman, any odds against the rest.
The sixteen candidates after being paraded in front of the stand were marshalled at the post in double line, the cramped space not admitting of so large a field starting in line. They were sent away at the first attempt to a good start. Shammer at once jumped away in front, but was soon steadied and joined by Talisman and Bluebeard, and these three led the field all close together past the stand. At the 1½ mile post Hercules and Chieftain ran into front rank and displaced Shammer who fell back a couple of lengths and had Sherwood and Young Revenge lying together on his quarters. At the mile Sherwood drew up closer to the front rank, while Euphrates from lying well back had gradually crept up, and at the ¾ mile took a commanding lead up the hill, but gave away after travelling ¼ mile, and fell back for good to be succeeded in front place by Chieftain, who led round the turn of home, but soon Sherwood came alongside of him. Ramchurn was seen to be riding before they reached the ½ mile, and Bowen followed his example, Chieftan answering gamely came away, and was landed a winner by three lengths. Vinall on Young Revenge made a great rush at the end, but only got to Sherwood's head when the latter passed the post. Time, 3 m. 11 s.

4TH RACE.—"His Highness Aga Khan's Purse."—Rs. 600, for all Maiden Arabs. Weight for age. The scale by the express wish of the donor to be as follows:—3 years 7st. 4lbs., 4 years 7st. 12lbs. 5 years 8st. 6lbs., 6 years 8st. 12lbs., 7 years 9st. 6lb. Winners once 4 lbs., oftener 7 lbs. extra. Four horses in different interests to start or the purse will be withheld.

Mr. Black's c a h Dardanelles, 9st. 4lbs., Bowen..... 1
H. H. Aga Khan's b a h William, 8st 12lbs., Hackney .. 2
Mr. Aga Jan's b a h Garibaldi, 8st. 12lbs., Vinall..... 3
Mr. Koudair's b a h Amnesty, 8st. 12lbs., Tingey..... 0
Mr. Donub's b a h London, 8st. 5lbs., Masoomally..... 0

	Rs.
Lottery Tickets	1,200
Garibaldi	490
Dardanelles.....	330
William	130
London	60
Amnesty	60
	2,210

Average Betting—5 to 4 against Garibaldi, 6 to 4 against Dardanelles, 5 to 1 against William, 12 to 1 against London, 20 to 1 against Amnesty.
Dardanelles took up the running with Garibaldi with Dardanelles and William lying six lengths in shin rear. Amnesty was early in trouble, and gradually lost sight of his field. After passing the mile post Bowen and Hackney began to draw up into the leaders, and catching them at the ¾ mile all four ran in a cluster to the ¼ mile, where London was done and Garibaldi showed in front for a moment, but was soon deprived of this position by Dardanelles, and in the straight William also passed him, but Vinall came again, only to die away, and Dardanelles at the disposing of William came in an easy winner by three lengths. Bad third. Time, 3m. 13⅘s.

5TH RACE.—"The Hack Race."—Rs. 300. For all Arabs. Weight 10st. Winners once 5 lbs., twice 10 lbs. oftener 14 lbs. extra. Distance, ½ mile. G. R. Winner to be sold by auction immediately after the race for Rs. 600.

Mr. Bowmann's b a h Just in Time, 10st. 7lbs., Mr. Gaye 1
Mr H. Minchin's b a h Pilot, 4 st. 12lbs, Capt. Dalbiac.. 2
Aga Moocholsha's ch a h Khoorshed, 11st, 7lbs., Mr. Macdougall..... 3
Mr. Brackenbury's b a h Danube, 10st. 12lbs., Mr. Gore.. 0
Mr. S. A. W's g a h Khatan, 10st. 12lbs., Mr. Conran .. 0

	Rs.
Lottery Tickets	1,200
Pilot	500
Just in Time.....	300
Khoorshed.....	160
Khatan	110
Danube.....	70
Total ...	1,940

Average betting—2 to 1 against Just in Time, 3 to 1 against Khatan and Pilot, 4 to 1 against Khoorshed, 12 to 1 against Danube.
After one break away Khoorshed and Khatan led out at a rare pace, but before a quarter mile had been traversed they were successively passed by Just in Time and Pilot. Near the distance, after a short struggle, Pilot succumbed, and Mr. Gaye brought his horse home a winner by five lengths. Time, 54s. Just in Time was put up for sale, and bought in at Rs. 800.

6TH RACE.—"The Galloway Plate."—Rs. 400. For all Arabs and Bombay Presidency country-bred Galloways. Weight for age and inches reduced 7lbs., country breds allowed 7lbs. Winners once 5lbs., twice 7lbs., thrice 10lbs. extra. Horses landed after 1st September, 1883, allowed 4lbs. Distance 1¼ miles.

Raja of Paikpara's c a g Rishan, 8st. 5lbs., T. Kendall.... 1
Aga Moochoolsha's b a g Shah Baz, 9st. 0lbs., Cass ha... 2
H. H. Aga Khan's g a g Nineveh, 8st. 10lbs., Hackney.... 3
Mr. Framjee's c a g Young Ruby, 8st. 10lbs., Ahmed 0
Mr. Black's b a g Rex, 8st. 5lbs., Bowen 0
Mr. Abdool Rahman's g a g, The Prince, 8st. 3lbs., Comer 0

	Rs.
Lottery Tickets	1,200
Rex	400
Shahbaz	210
Rishan	85
Nineveh	50
Prince	35
Young Ruby	20
Total	2,035

Average betting—3 to 4 on Rex, 3 to 1 against Rishan, 4 to 1 against Shahbaz, 5 to 1 against Nineveh 12 to 1 against Prince.
Rishan got off well in front of the rest, but was steadied, and Young Ruby and the Prince led out, Rex lying in fourth place. Coming to the ½ mile post, Rex took closer order on the leaders, and soon arter Rishan and Shahbaz were leading, with Ninevet a length off. After a slashing race home between Rishan and Shahbaz the former won by a length. Bad third. Time, 2m. 53s.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR ON FEMALE EDUCATION.

THE distribution of prizes to the students and children attending the Female Training College and the primary schools in Poona took place on Friday afternoon, in the presence of a large company of ladies and gentlemen.
Mr. M. M. Kunte having addressed the meeting, Mrs. Ranade said:—Your Excellency, Miss Fergusson, ladies, and gentlemen,—On behalf of the native ladies present here, many of whom are members of the Arya-Mahila Samaj, I wish to express our thanks to your Excellency for your kindness in coming to this place and presiding at the meeting. Your Excellency has always shown great interest in the cause of female education, and we cannot thank you too much for the liberal support your Excellency has promised to extend to the proposed new girls school, in the establishment of which the Arya-Mahila Samaj has taken deep interest. We hope that your Excellency will shortly have the pleasure of opening the new girls school here.
H. E. the Governor, who performed the ceremony said:—Mr. Melvill, Rajah Saheb, ladies, and gentlemen.—If anything could have added to the interest of these proceedings it is presented to me by the elegant and engaging address of the lady who has just sat down. For it is truly remarkable that in this great and remarkable assemblage a Hindoo lady of high caste should, with a noble courage, have come forward to testify to her sense of the cause on

behalf of which we are met. No worthier object could have called us together in this ancient palace. It may be, as my friend, Mr. Kunte, has said, that as yet the progress of female education has been small, though considerable as compared with its beginnings; but we have been the fountain, head from which the stream is flowing. It is as if we had irrigated but a few square miles of the thirsty Deccan. But the fountain is not dry, it is being fed and enriched, so that we may confidently hope that the next ten years will show results immensely greater than the last. I have been reminded that this is the first occasion on which I have visited the Native Female Normal School and I am afraid it will be also the last. I must say in my own defence that it is the first time on which I have been invited. But perhaps it is not inappropriate that my visit should be paid at what we may hope is a fresh departure in the undertaking since a new lady superintendent has been appointed, having transferred her valuable services, from Ahmedabad, where she has left her mark, to this great centre and capital, and has in the past year done so much to grapple with the difficulties which beset her work. These difficulties, ladies and gentlemen, have been frankly acknowledged. I cannot hope that on this my sole opportunity I can say anything which will be of material usefulness, for who can hope in his own brief time and fleeting opportunity to accomplish anything great? he can but seek to lay a stone or two on the edefice the work and the endurance of which must far surpass his own day. Yet if I can so use such an opportunity as that a fresh impulse may be given, a fresh sympathy evoked, God forbid that it should be neglected. I would say then that vernacular instruction seems to me an object so important that it should not receive an inferior encouragement to that which is given to higher education. The instruction of the masses should be the chief aim of the friends of education. The recent earnestness shown in promoting higher education for native ladies is valuable in connection with it, because until they are penetrated with the love of learning their powerful aid and encouragement will not be given to the instruction of their humble sisters. There has been an extraordinary and a generous support given to the female high school, and the Municipality of Poona have assisted it with a liberality which does honour to themselves, and is gratifying to Government, which has invested them with larger powers. But I would urge upon them the duty of being not less liberal in providing for the primary and vernacular education of women than in encouraging the accomplishments of a higher class. Again, it is chiefly to the leaders of native society that we must look for the removal of the practical difficulties which stand in the way of our obtaining suitable schoolmistresses. Reference has been made to these, and we know how greatly Hindoo women shrink from a public position, and how distasteful it is to their relatives. Yet unless ladies can be found who will be respected in such a position we cannot hope that parents and relatives will be willing to entrust their children to the village schoolmistress. The readiest expedient must be found in what has been stated to be the object of the Committee, namely, to induce the wives of schoolmasters to undertake the office of schoolmistress, so that they may appear in a public position under the protection of their husbands. Even in England, where the same difficulties do not occur, the happiest results are found from the schoolmaster and schoolmistress being man and wife, partners in their profession as in life, and gaining strength and comfort in their natural co-operation. But here I am sorry to hear that the indisposition to place women in such a public position is so great that not one student in our colleges, many of whom are themselves preparing themselves for the teaching profession, can be induced, even with considerable pecuniary inducements, to allow his wife to be prepared for the duties of a schoolmistress. Gentlemen, and here I address myself to my native friends, it is surely for you to remove this great hindrance; and as I am sure that you are, many of you, in earnest in this matter, I hope that you will set yourselves to do it. I would ask you to look at the honourable position which ladies hold among Europeans who are engaged in the teaching profession. Those who are giving themselves up with admirable self-sacrifice and devotion to their high and holy work receive our highest respect and gratitude; and it lies at the root of social reform in this country that the office shall not be discountenanced or lightly esteemed. I should not forget to express our gratitude to those who have already done much to encourage and foster female schools. A lady sits by my side who is constant in the course of her husband's official tours in encouraging and advising the schoolmistresses. The success which has attended female schools in Gujerat is greatly owing to her energy and zeal, working in aid of her husband's official action. Then, too, chiefs are encouraged to promote them. I am glad to see here the Rajah of Limewarra, who is one of those who have taken full advantage of the education provided for them, and attends here to-day to show his goodwill. I have in several Native States seen female schools which would have done credit to British districts. I heard only the other day from the Rao of Cutch that, as one of the first acts of his administration, he has placed a trained mistress in a female school, and is trying what can be done in the direction of female education. You have seen to-day specimens of the mode of instruction given to children by what is called the kindergarter method, how it is made to encourage healthy exercises along with mental development, that no longer learning is made distasteful and dry, but made bright and cheerful. I have seen the happy results of this in some of my own children; and I feel sure that you must appreciate and approve of it. Gentlemen, I have commended these things to you as earnestly as I can, in the hope that they will be remembered and pursued. I shall not be here to see their fruits; but I leave behind colleagues as earnest in the cause and well able to assist it. Be sure that no one will be sent in my place who is not aware and impressed with the weight of such responsibilities; for one would be false to the tradition of this Government, from Lord Elphinstone upwards and downwards, who did not desire to extend to the women of India as widely as to those of his own race the immeasurable blessings of education; and so shall I leave behind me with confidence a hope of the development of this great, important, and, I trust, successful undertaking.

THE FACTORY COMMISSION.

THE Factory Commission resumed its sitting on Saturday afternoon at the Secretariat, under the presidency of Mr. W. B. Mulock. There were present Mr. Cotton, Mr. Gordon, Mr. S. S. Bengalee, Mr. M. N. Banajee, Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Dr. Blaney, Khan Bahadoor M. C. Murzban, and Mr. Jones, the secretary.

The President moved that the owners of some large and old mills, as also of some new mills, to be named by Mr. Jones and other members of the Commission, be asked by letter to permit the medical officer appointed by Government to examine the operatives.

Mr. Cotton having seconded the proposition, it was carried unanimously.

Mr. Cotton proposed, and Mr. Banajee seconded, that the medical committee be desired to visit the following mills named by the committee, and that the owners be requested to kindly give every facility for the examination of their mill hands:—The Manockjee Petit, the New Great Eastern, and the Empress; that the following mills, named by the inspector of factories, be also visited, and the mill hands reported upon—the Jute Mill, the Essa Khalifa Mill, and another to be named hereafter. It was further proposed that the President be requested to write to all mill-owners in Bombay to kindly afford every facility to the medical committee should they like to examine any of the other mills.

Mr. Bengalee thought that they should not particularly specify any mills, but let the medical committee pay surprise visits. Otherwise there would be a danger of the managers keeping back their weak and feeble operatives.

Mr. Cotton affirmed that, so far as his mills were concerned, no such thing would be allowed to happen. One of his mill managers, at a recent interview with him, introduced the subject of the Factory Commission; but he requested him not to talk to him on the subject, he being a member of the Commission, and told him to give his evidence according to his own conscience.

Mr. Banajee also undertook, on behalf of his mill, to place all records before the committee, keeping back no information whatever.

The President did not think they could ask English medical gentlemen to do a sort of detective work, nor would such a procedure be courteous to the managers.

Mr. Bengalee was of opinion that the medical committee should be allowed to make their own choice.

The President replied that they would name the mills at the request of the committee, who were not, however, to be tied down to these mills alone. They might visit any others they liked.

Mr. Bengalee said that he would still hold to his opinion, and therefore vote neither way.

The proposition was then put, and carried *nem con.*

Mr. Jones's examination was then resumed. He said.—If the hours of labour be reduced, the age of the children may be left as it is at present. If no alteration were made in the hours, a child may be defined as between eight and thirteen. I do not know if the children in this country are much more advanced than children of the same age at home. I do not think I have been sufficiently long in the country to form an opinion on the complaints which have been made that the mill hands look thin and lack physique, as compared with other classes. The greatest difficulty to which the inspector is put is to detect any infringement of the rules respecting the time given for meals. In one mill in Gujerat there are three sets of children, commencing and leaving off work at different hours, and taking their meals at various times of the day. The hour allowed at all the mills to children in the middle of the day is often, I hear, curtailed, especially in wet weather, when they are obliged to remain inside the mills. There is also a difficulty during the summer months in finding out whether the children had been employed before six in the morning and after six in the evening.

Mr. Cotton.—Do you propose any remedy?

Mr. Jones.—There is only one remedy, and that is by employing two sets. But, as I have explained before, there would be this difficulty, that the same set of children may be employed at one mill in the morning and at another in the afternoon. During nine months out of my period of office there have been 219 accidents reported, seven of which proved fatal. I should say that about one-tenth of these accidents were serious ones. These figures do not include all the accidents that have occurred, as some mills have not reported their accidents to me, owing to a misapprehension on the part of the new managers, who have simply sent their reports to the hospitals and the police. I think about one-sixth of the accidents have not, for this reason, been reported to me. Any injury that keeps a man away from his work for at least forty-eight hours is an accident, as defined by the Act. These accidents refer to the whole Presidency.

The President.—What was the nature of these accidents?

Mr. Jones said he had no definite records to state the exact nature of each accident.

The President.—It is an important matter on which we must have some information.

Mr. Jones replied that he could not give them minute particulars about the accidents. There was sometimes a difficulty in obtaining the necessary information.

Mr. Banajee.—Is there anything extraordinary about these accidents?

Mr. Jones.—From my English experience, I cannot say that there was anything extraordinary or out of the way in the number and nature of the accidents. Their proportion is just as great as I might expect from the number of the operatives. Nearly all new machinery is very well protected. In many reports of accidents to women and young persons, I have noticed the remark that the accidents had occurred in cleaning machinery while in motion. I have seen women cleaning the bottoms of roving and intermediate frames when in motion. I have seen about six mills in which women are employed at the frames. I have seen children sweeping underneath throstles, while they were in motion. A child might be underneath a throstle frame. I think that the mill operatives in England are from the style of their dress more liable to accidents than the operatives here. Women, as a rule, in the mills in India are not employed on machinery turned by power; but young girls are frequently employed on throstles. The provision debarring children from cleaning machinery in motion must be extended to young persons and women. All dangerous machinery has, in my opinion, been fenced up to the present time. But there may be a few remaining which have escaped my notice. Wherever I have brought any unprotected machinery to the notice of the managers, my recommendation to fence it has been attended to. In England the surgeon's fee is 2s. 6d. for each visit to a mill. This includes the examination of from one to five persons. Here, I believe, one rupee is charged for each child, even if the examination takes place at the surgeon's home; whereas in such a case 6d. only is charged in England. In England the occupiers pay the fee, deducting 3d. from the wages of the child to whom the certificate is granted. I suggest that here the Government fix the fee at eight annas, and that the child's proportion should be not more than two annas. The means provided by the Act for ascertaining the age of children are inadequate. In the absence in India of certificates of birth or any other means of proving age, I am of opinion that the certifying surgeon's certificate of age should be made compulsory. A certificate of physical fitness should also be given by the Surgeon, otherwise cases of infectious complaints may find their way into a mill and spread disease among the hands. According to the English Act a child's age ranges from 8 to 13 or 14, as the case may be. If a child has passed the fourth standard at 13, he can work full time as a young person. Women and young persons cannot work overtime. If the working hours here were reduced to the number fixed in England, I would not object to a child of twelve working full time. Obstruction, such as hustling children out of the mill, should be made punishable by the Act, as also the obstructions generally thrown in the way of an inspector doing his duty. Parents should be held responsible for the illegal employment of their children, unless it appear to the court that the offence was committed without the consent or connivance of the parents. Young persons should be defined in the Act as between 12 or 13 and 16. I would treat as employés all those over eight years of age found in a factory when the machinery was in motion.

Mr. Jones's examination was here concluded. The Commission adjourned until this afternoon.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

WE have already alluded to the satisfactory nature of the Administration Report of the Bombay Port Trust for the year ending 31st March, 1881. After mentioning that a surplus of Rs. 6,21,940-11-4 remained over after meeting all charges upon revenue account, including interest upon debt to Government, the report speaks of the administration of the sinking fund:—"The Trustees had arranged to set aside as a sinking fund a lakh of rupees from revenue to be applied either towards reduction of capital debt, or in carrying out new works for which capital would otherwise have to be raised. Rs. 1,01,494-15-11 has been expended on dock capital account, Rs. 1,83,628-11-10 upon other new works, which are properly chargeable to capital. The Trustees have decided, therefore, to apply the year's contribution to a sinking fund towards the new works in question, and in view of the prosperous state of their revenue to meet the balance of expenditure upon capital works, viz., Rs. 1,88,123-11-9 from the past year's surplus, and in this way to avoid the issue of debentures for so comparatively small an amount. A sum of Rs. 11,617-1, being expenses in connection with the issue of debentures and foreshore securities in previous years, has been met from the same source. The surplus is in this manner reduced to Rs. 3,22,201-3-6, and, in view of the heavy additional liability which the Trustees are about to assume in connection with the extension of wet docks, they have deemed it prudent to ask Government to permit them to add this amount to the unappropriated balance of surplus revenue of the previous year, Rs. 66,605-6-1, and to hold the combined amounts, Rs. 3,88,806-14-7, as the nucleus of a reserve to meet future contingencies."

The following explanatory remarks are made about variations in different branches of revenue figures:—"Not only have the wharfage fees at the bunders not increased with the growing trade of the port, but that they are absolutely less in amount now than they were in 1880-81. Two causes have brought this about. In the first place, a large amount of traffic has deserted the open bunders for the dock, so that wharfage fees formerly collected at the bunders are now collected at the dock, and in the next place in April, 1882, reduction was made in wharfage rates to the estimated extent of Rs. 1,01,000. Again, the ground rents reached a higher figure in 1881-82 than they have done before or since, and this is explained partly by the large quantity of coal which was stored on the bunders in 1881-82, before the discovery of the coal frauds, partly by the rent of the Colaba Cotton Green for a portion of two seasons having been paid during 1881-82, and partly by a special payment of Rs. 17,500 having been made by Government in 1882 on account of land at Mody Bay taken up for the B. B. & C. I. Railway Company. A decrease in shed and warehouse rents in 1882-83 as compared with 1881-82, is more than accounted for by the reduction made in the rent of the Ryan Grain Market, by substituting a fixed rent per catty for the former rate per bag of grain. This alone caused a reduction of about Rs. 20,000."

During the past year there has been on the whole a satisfactory increase in the traffic as compared with the year immediately preceding. A statement of the "wharfage" fees received at the various properties of the trust for the last two years shows that the tendency is for the trade to forsake the outlying bunders at the south end of the Foreshore for the bunders and the dock in the Elphinstone estate were also the greatest proportion of the increased trade is landed and shipped. The rents derived from warehouses on the various properties amounted to Rs. 1,81,106, against Rs. 1,80,118 received in the previous year.

The increase of expenditure over that of the immediately preceding year has been Rs. 40,326, of this sum Rs. 27,611 is due to increase of Municipal taxation alone. The arrangement made under the 1879 Act, by which the Trustees paid Rs. 60,000 per annum in lieu of Municipal rates, expired on 25th June, 1883, and a temporary arrangement was made with the Municipal Commissioners, whereby the Trustees undertook to pay at the rate of Rs. 1,00,000 per annum until March, 1884, so as to allow time for a careful revision of the assessment. The settlement of the amount to be paid by the Trust subsequent to 1st April of this year, rests with Government.

The expenditure upon the dock was Rs. 980,039 in 1882-83, against Rs. 6,94,629 in 1883-84, being 59·6 per cent. of the earnings in the former year, and 58·1 per cent. in the latter. Such payments as those to the dock hamalage contractors must always vary with the amount of work done, and the payments to them were accordingly Rs. 2,16,284 in 1882-83, as against Rs. 2,45,474 in 1883-84. The other chief items of increase are—

	Rs.
Traffic Staff	7,390
Proportion of Engineering Staff	10,385
Repairs and Maintenance, including Cranes and Machinery	15,002
Dredging Dock and Channel	11,105

It may be interesting to note how the Prince's Dock, taken by itself, is paying:—

The gross revenue for 1883-84 (excluding "wharfage fees," which are looked upon as a tax that would come to the Trust whether goods were imported and exported at the dock or at any open bunder) was ..... Rs. 11,37,425

The expenditure recorded against the dock amounts to ..... Rs. 6,64,629

To this may fairly be added a share of the taxes paid to the Municipality, Rs. 92,083, say one-fourth ..... Rs. 23,522

And also a share of the expenditure recorded under the head of General Charges, Rs. 1,19,669. As the Dock Revenue amounts to rather more than one-fourth of the gross revenue of the Trust that proportion may be taken as approximately correct ..... Rs. 29,917

7,20,068

Leaving available for interest upon Capital 4,17,357

The amount spent upon the construction of the dock to 31st March last has been Rs. 86,56,959, upon which the foregoing balance of revenue is equal to 4·88 per cent. At the same time it will be observed that no allowance is made in the expenditure for a "sinking fund" to repay capital debt. The Trustees do not wish it to be understood that these figures give a true representation of the effect upon the revenue of the Trust of the building of the Prince's Dock.

The special committee of Trustees appointed to report on the question of increased wet-dock accommodation concluded their labours during the year under review. They had numerous plans and estimates submitted to them, and the following is their recommendation to the Trustees:—"The scheme for a new dock be adopted to give quay berths to 19 vessels; the dock to absorb the and Nicol bunders and basins, to have three 400 feet long and 223 feet broad, running from to east; the bays between the jetties to be 14 wide; the dock to have a separate entrance level of the sill of the entrance and floor of the to be two feet lower than those of the Prince's or 36 and 33 on Town Hall datum respectively channel of approach to be worked to the same as the channel to Prince's Dock, the question deepening to be left for after-consideration connecting channel between Prince's Dock and proposed extension to have some provision shutting off the water from both sides; provision for sheds and cranes to be made in the proportion as in Prince's Dock. Estimated roughly, Rs. 84,80,561, including interest at cent. per annum during construction."

The Trustees, on 12th July, 1883, approved recommendation of their special committee, directed the Chamber of Commerce to be consulted thereafter the approval of Government sought. In intimating its approval of the on 15th August, 1883, the Chamber wrote that increased accommodation is now very urgent required, it trusts that the work will be begun soon as possible, and that the dock will be finished without any avoidable delay." The scheme for dock extension was put before Government on August with the resolutions of the Trustees and the Chamber thereon, and, pending the preparation of detailed plans and estimates, Government was asked to approve of the general design submitted. On 15th September Government intimated its approval of the scheme so far as it had been placed before them, but they considered that the deepening of the approach should not be postponed, as proposed by the Trustees. In anticipation of favourable reply from Government, the Engineer had, on 29th August, been requested to proceed with the preparation of detailed plans and estimates, and these were accordingly submitted by him on 31st January, 1884, and were sanctioned by the Trustees on 28th February. The estimate, excluding the deepening of the outside channel by 2 feet, including interest during construction of works, 4½ per cent., amounted to Rs. 86,44,162. On 6th March the Trustees decided to remove the rock in front of the proposed new entrance to the depth (6½ feet, 55 on Town Hall datum), and sanctioned an addition of Rs. 7,24,500 to the previous estimate for this purpose. The approval of Government to these detailed plans and estimates was applied for on 7th March, and was given on 25th March. On a careful measurement of the space available for the new dock, it was found that the three jetties could be widened to 230 feet each, and this was accordingly agreed upon. The important question of providing funds for the work remains unsettled. The Trustees came to the conclusion that, following the precedent set when the Prince's Dock was built, the most satisfactory plan would be to obtain the money on loan from Government. An inquiry was accordingly made on 4th October, 1883, as to the terms on which Government would advance 85 lakhs. Various points raised by the Accountant-General, to whom the matter was in the first instance referred by Government, were satisfactorily met, and on 10th January, 1884, the application for a loan of 85 lakhs at 5 per cent. interest, was forwarded by the Government of Bombay to the Government of India, with a favourable recommendation by the Trustees deciding to remove the rock in front of the entrance channel to the full depth. The amount of the loan was sought to be increased to 94 lakhs, and this also met with the support of the Government of Bombay. The subsequent correspondence, although it took place after the close of the year under review, is referred to in order to place on record, at the earliest possible date, the most recent information on the subject. On the 1st May the Government of India intimated that the claims upon the public funds for the extension of railways and other public works are so heavy that the Government of India is unable to grant this loan from its own resources, but will be prepared to receive and consider any proposals which the Government of Bombay may submit with a view to raising the 94 lakhs in the open market." On this being referred to the Trustees, they, on 21st May, suggested that the Government of India should issue a special loan for 94 lakhs in its own name, under its own guarantee, or in the event of this being unacceptable to Government, that the Trustees' debentures for the loan should be guaranteed by the local Government. In support of this application the Trustees urged, along with other arguments, that the Secretary of State having already raised the money (265 lakhs) required for dock at Calcutta, to be obtained under the guarantee of the Government, Bombay was entitled to a similar benefit. On 28th July, 1884, the Government of Bombay cordially endorsed the Trustees' application, and recommended the Government of India to permit the Trust to raise a loan of 94 lakhs on the conditions and on a guarantee similar to those under which the Calcutta Port Trust has been authorized to borrow for their proposed docks. The prosecution of the dock scheme has not in any way been retarded as yet by these protracted negociations, as a considerable amount of work has had to be undertaken in order to provide accommodation for the trade about to be displaced from the site of the dock extension. The Engineer has further been asked to prepare detail drawings and specification to enable tenders for the work to be invited, and in a letter, dated the 26th July, 1884, that the non-settlement of the question of the loan, on 26th July of this year, intimated to Government that they proposed to advertise for tenders for masonry and excavation work as soon as the information required by tenders should be received, and that, in the event of an agreement not being arrived at the terms of a loan not having been arranged within the time fixed for receiving tenders, they would, with the sanction of Government, commence operations, paying in the meantime for work done from the balance of revenue now lying idle in the Bank, which will not be required for payment of interest on Government debentures by 31st March, 1885, and this course has since been approved by Government. A sum of Rs. 6,94,629 was spent during 1883-84 on such preliminary works as boring, boring flats, and preparing wagons, which it has been met from the surplus revenue of the year. The redistribution of the traffic, which will be displaced by the absorption of the Elphinstone and Nicol basins into the dock extension scheme, has been a matter of anxious consideration to the Trustees, and although the arrangements they have already made, or propose to make, seem to them fitting, it cannot be expected that the traffic which is being displaced can at once be accommodated elsewhere without some inconvenience being felt. The first suggestion made was that two entirely new bunders should be formed by cutting out from Mody Bay Reclamation. There were two chief objections to this suggestion, and it was adopted—one was the length of time such a work would take to complete, during which no progress could be made with the dock extension project, the other was that until it be settled whether wet docks are to be further extended hereafter, and, if so, whether any and what part of Mody Bay would be occupied thereby, there is danger of any additional bunders that may be formed there, being here found to be in the way. The Trustees have, therefore, adopted a plan which avoids both of these objections, and which, they hope, will fairly meet the requirements of trade. The Mody-bunder which was commenced before the Trust was formed has been lying in an unfinished state for many years. There is deeper water around it than at any other bunder belonging to the Trust. A portion of Mody-bunder remaining unfinished required 23,000 brass of filling to complete it to the length of sea-wall unfinished was 1,165 feet. These the Trustees have ordered to be completed, as speedily as practicable. The Mody Reclamation south of Mody-bunder has been used as a landing-place, only a portion of the trade resorting there during the fair season. The reclamation was faced with an irregular bank of loose stones, so that it was a matter of difficulty for boats to approach. The Trustees are now having constructed—and the work is practically finished—a wall for a length of 1,900 feet between Mody-bunder and Borse-bunder landing. This wall, while not "permanent," is intended to be sufficiently so to last a number of years. The backing of rubble stones which faces the reclamation to the south of Borse landing-place is being trimmed, so as to be convenient for use by hay-boats, &c. The traffic which has hitherto been located in Mody and Nicol basins will be accommodated at Mody-bunder and Malet-bunder, and if these should prove insufficient, it is contemplated setting apart a portion of the Customs-bunder, where there is ample room. The firewood trade, which, along with coal, has hitherto monopolized the Mody-bunder, will be transferred to the Reclamation open reclamation to the south, where the merchants will also have the option of landing. The wharf at Malet-bunder will be given up to the most part to the grain trade (coasting), a small portion at the N. E. corner only being retained for landing coal, as there is a considerable area available for storage of that article outside the wharf limits. These changes have necessitated the removal and re-erection of sheds and the formation of new flights of steps and slopes in the Carnac and Malet basins, for the more perfect working of traffic. The amounts sanctioned on this account up to 31st March were:—

		Rs.
1.	Completing Mody Bunder	3,85,...
2.	Slopes, Carnac Basin	23,...
3.	Shifting sheds and fencing	31,...
4.	Temporary walls, Mody Bay, backing and roads	2,20,...
5.	Slopes at Malet Bunder.. Rs. 18,726	
	Metalling wharf and constructing road at Malet-bunder	5,911
		24,...
6.	Levelling plots	78,...
		Rs. 7,83,...

To meet the cost of such of the works as are properly chargeable to capital, the Trustees obtained permission from Government to issue a four per cent. debenture loan for 10 lakhs. The amount so chargeable to capital to 31st March was Rs. 1,57,940, and the items making up that amount will be found recorded under the head of "New Works Ordinary," at page 15. It has not, however, been necessary as yet to borrow any part of the 10 lakhs referred to; the surplus revenue for the past year having been used to meet the expenditure to 31st March. The question of levying "hospital dues" on shipping to help to cover the expense of maintaining the European General Hospital, now raised by Government. It was ascertained that the proportion of hospital expenses which could fairly be set down against sailors was Rs. 13,500 per annum; and the Trustees have agreed with Government to pay this amount from the Port Fund without imposing any special "hospital dues." The alteration in the Indian Ports Act, 1875, required to enable the arrangement to be given effect to is being passed by the Government of India,

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